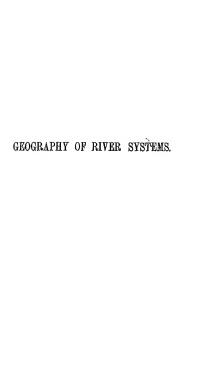


George Philip and Son, Publishers, London and Liverpool,

l	SERIES OF SCHOOL ATLASES_Continu	ıd.	
ĺ	14. PHILITS' SELECT SCHOOL ATLAS 24 Maps, with Consulting Index. New and improved	-	d
Ì	edution Imperial Svo, bound in shifth	5	0
١	Maps, with Index Is 5 5vo, strongly bound is sold in PHILLIPS' COMPREHEN STVE SCHOOL	7	6
١	ATLAS, containing of Medersland 7 7 there Map.	١.	_
١	ATLAS, contaging 37 Medermand 7 Transfer Man.) with Index. Wip Sec. strongly his lid, chall we s 17. PHILIPS PHYSICAL ATLAS LON BECSEN	10	6
١	NERS. 12 Haps. Crown ato, in suff cover 18. The same Boy I frund in clock, lettered (19. PHILIPS' SHOUL ATLAS OF PHYSICAL	(E	6
l			6
١	20 HUGHES RAIRING SCHOOL 11235, a sense of 16 Passers 1125 Tools are the 125 Tools are the sense of 16 Passers 1125 Tools are the sense	,10	
١	21 PIHLIPS' SCHOOL ATLAS OF SCRIPTURE	15	0
۱	GEOGRAPH 12 Map. Crown 4to, stiff cover 22 The same Book, it and in clothe lefterd	I	6
ł	22 The same Book, it did not contained a TWAS 23 PHILLIPS' SMALLER SORIPTIERE ATWAS 12 Maps, illustrated a cloth professed		
ı	24. PHILIPS' SCHOOL ATEMS OF CLASSICAL	ī	0
ı	GEOGRAPHY, 18 Maps, with Consulting Index of Ancient and Modern Names. Med 4to, cloth	5	۰
ı	25. PHILIPS HANDY CLASSICAL ATLAS Con taining 18 Maps Medium 8vo, bound in cloth	2	6
I	26. PHILIPS' SCHOOL ATLAS OF AUSTRALIA		-
١	Crowr 4te, bound in cloth . 27. PHILLIPS' SCHOOL ATLAS OF NEW ZEA	2	О
1	LAND Crown 4to, cloth . 28 PHILIPS' IMPERIAL ATLAS OF OUTLINE	2	0
	MAPS. Two Series, each containing 12 Maps, in cover, each		_
	29. PHILIPS' IMPERIAL ATLAS OF DLANK		U
	PROJECTIONS. Two Series, each containing 12 Maps, in cover, each		٥
	30 PHILIPS OUTLINE ATLAS FOR BEGIN- NERS. Two Series, each containing 16 Maps,		
	neat cover, each 31. PHILIPS' BLANK PROJECTIONS FOR BE	1	0
	GINNERS. Two Series, each containing 16	•	
	Maps, cover	1	0

George Philip and Son, Publishers, London and Liverpool.









BY

WILLIAM LAWSON, F.R.G.S.,

ST MARK'S COLLEGE, CHELSEA, AUTHOR OF "COUNLINES OF SECONAPHY," BIG

"Ruunt de montibus amnes."--Vineis.

LONDON:

GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 82 FLEET STREET; LIVERPOOL- CAXTON BUILDINGS, SOUTH JOHN STREET AND 40 & 61 BOUTH CASTLE STREET

GEORGE PHILIP AND EON, PRINTERS, CAXTON BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL



CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION,							-		7
THE RIVERS OF	RE	AT I	BRIT	AIN	_				
The Tay, .									E
The Forth,									7
The Tweed,									11
The Clyde,									14
The Humber, including the Ouse and Tre									17
The Great Out	e,	_							23
The Thames,									28
The Severn.									33
The Mersey,									40
THE RIVERS OF	IRE	LAN	D:						
The Shannon,									44
The Barrow, 11	ıclu	đưng t	he N	ore s	nd S	air,		•	46
THE RIVERS OF	EU)	ROPE							
The Volga,									48
The Danube,								٠.	51
The Vistula,									57
The Oder,									59
The Elbe, .									61
The Rhine,									65
The Scane,									71
The Lore,									75
The Rhone,									78
The Po,									89

vi contents.

**		QU1	1 7 107	113,			
THE	RIVERS OF ASIA	_					PAGE
	The Obt,						86
	The Yenesei,						86
	The Amoor, .						67
	The Hoang-ho and Y	Zang	tse .	Kiang	g, •		88
	The Ganges, .						89
	The Indus, .						91
THE	RIVERS OF AFRI	CA	-				
	The Nile,						93
	The Niger, .						94
	The Zambess,	•		•			95
THE	RIVERS OF AME	RIC.	A.—				
	The St Lawrence,						96
	The Mississippi,						98
	The Amazon, .						99
	The Rio de la Plata,	,					100

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THERE is no necessity for pointing out the importance of studying River Systems: few persons acquainted with geography will be disposed to gainsay it. If therefore there is one branch of the science more deserving of especial attention than another, it is this In the present little work, the rivers are treated in much the same manner as in the author's "Outlines of Geography," but fuller details have been given. Each river is considered, first, in its . natural condition, and then in connexion with the towns belonging to its basin. In describing the towns, four points have generally been kept in view .- The position, manufactures and commerce. historical, and biographical associations. The last two heads are of course only glanced at, and it is desirable that students should seek for fuller informs. tion from books of reference. In bringing out a Second Edition, the author has taken the opportunity of carefully revising the whole; and by leaving out some irrelevant matter, he has left space for inserting some additional rivers belonging to Asia and Africa.

DURHAM, March 1865.



THE

GEOGRAPHY OF RIVER SYSTEMS.

INTRODUCTION.

Some sciences, from their very nature, encroach upon the provinces of others. Chemistry is one of these,-Geography is another and though it may, perhaps, be difficult—nay, even impossible—to define the exact limits of either of these subjects, yet their proper scope, aim, and province may be readily understood. Geography is connected with botany, natural history, political history, and political economy, and yet it is quite distinct from any one of these subjects, and has its own proper field. We have prefaced these remarks, because we wish to introduce another auxiliary science to aid our study of geography,—one which, in the best geographical works, has long been recognised, but which has scarcely, as yet, found a place in elementary works of the same kind-we mean Geology. This is a science well worth studying for its own sake, not only because of the wonderful truths revealed to us, in studying its rocks and fossils, but also because of its practical value to the engineer, the miner, and the agriculturist But it is in its relation to physical geography that we wish at present to view it, and its importance will at once be seen when we remark, that upon the character of the rocks found in any district depend the character of the minerals associated with those rocks, and even the general appearance of the scene y, whether it is wild and picturesque, beautiful and undulating, or tame and flat

In giving an account, therefore, of the various rivers, we shall frequently mention the geological character of their basms, and we shall thus very often see a reason why the country drained by one river should differ so much in appearance from the district drained by another, and why the basm of one abounds in minerals, while that of another is comparatively destatute of them.

For the benefit of those who are as yet unacquanted with geology, we shall here give a brief outline of the different systems of rocks, with the character of the scenery, and an account of the minerals associated with each system.

It is needless here to dwell upon the fact, that different rocks are found in different districts, for this is a circumstance well known to all: in some places we find saudstone, in others limestone, and, in many parts of Eugland. chalk. Now, as a general rule, these rocks are stratifiedthat is, composed of a great number of layers or strata, these layers may be often separated, as is the case with flagstones and slate, and even in sandstone the stratification may be seen. In many cases the remains of plants and animals are found in a fossil state-that is, hardened into stoneassociated with these rocks; and from a careful consideration of these fossils, and of the composition of the tocks themselves, geologists have been enabled to classify the. various strata, and to determine which are of the oldest formation, and which of the most recent We shall now give an account of these different systems, beginning with those of the oldest formation.

1 Metamorphie System — Therocks are hard and crystalline; slate and marble are obtained from among the stata, and the ores of tm, copper, laad, silver, and gold are often found. The scenery in metamorphic districts is generally bold, rugged, and picturesque.

2. Silurian System -- Among the rocks of this system we find roofing-slate and flagstones, with ores of mercury,

gold, and silver. The scenery is less bold than in Metamorphic districts, but more varied with hill, dale, ravine, and glen.

- 3 Old Red Sandstone, or Desonian System—The mmerals are not very unportant, consisting principally of flagstone, building stones, and "Scotch pebbles" The scenery is often flat and tame, but at other times "the hills of old red districts present great diversity of scenery, here rising in rounded heights, there sinking measy undulations,—now swelling into sunny slopes, and anon return winding glens or rounded valley-basins of great beauty and fertality."
- 4 Carbon ferous System.—The minerals are very important, consisting of building-stone, himestone, marble, lead, and silver, but, above all iron and coal. The scenery, upon the whole, is tame and unpicturesque, with the exception of some himestone districts: the soil also is only moderately fertile.
- 5 Perminn System —The minerals, though not so valuable as those of the Carbonierous system, are yet of importance, and consat of sandstone, limestone, gryaum, and copper. The scenery is generally tame and fat, and the soil is better suited for pastures than for mixed hisbandry.
- 6 Tracsic System The minerals are chiefly sandstones, flagstones, limestones, gypsum, and rock-salt. The scenery resembles that found in Ferman districts. These two systems (5 and 6) are sometimes classed together as the New Red Sandstone.
- 7 Oolstic System.—The minerals are of considerable importance, consisting of building, paving, and tile-stones, marble, alum, jet, and fuller's earth The scenery 1s, upon the whole, varied and pleasing, and the soil dry and fertile.
- 8 Gredecous or Chall. System—The minerals are chiefly chalk and fint, and occasionally fuller's earth and buildingstone. The physical aspect of chalk districts in readily distinguished by the rounded outlines of the hills and valleys, as seen in the "Downs" of Kent and Sussex. These downs afford excellent sheep-nasture.

9 Tertary. — The minerals include building-stone, marble, pipe and potter's clay, and amber. The scenery in England is generally tame, but on the Continent the Tertiary districts are often varied and picturesque

Tertiary districts are often varied and picturesque

10. The Post Tertury is now forming, and therefore
has no reference to physical geography in the way the
others have It embiness peat-mosses, coral-reafs, sandbanks, gravel beaches, and alluval deposits, and these
accumulations are of greater extent, and are more rapidly
formed, than might at first be supposed. The agencies
which formed the various systems of strathed rocks an
still at work,—runs, winds, and frosts are constantly
wearing down the land; while earthquakes, volcanoes,
and boiling springs are evidences of an upheaving force
Rivers carry down mud to form delhas and beaches, and
the Ganges is said to convey daily mit othe Bay of Bengal
as much solid substance as is contained in the greatest
privated of Egypt.

RIVERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TER TAY.

í

Rasin.-The Tay rises in the southern Grampians, a few miles to the north of Loch Lomond. It flows in a northeasterly direction, and expands into the beautiful Lock Tay After leaving this lake, it receives the waters of the Lyon, and continues to flow towards the north-east until it is joined by the Tumel. The Tumel rises in the Moor of Rannoch-a dreary district, covered by an immense bog. This dismal tract covers an area of 400 miles. and extends from Ben Cruachan to the western extremity of Loch Rannoch It is destitute of trees, shrubs, and even heath, except on the shores of Loch Lydoch, where a few fir trees are found : and it supports no wild animals. nor is it visited by birds. Into Loch Rannoch flows the Ericht, which drains the lake of that name Loch Ericht lies in the heart of the Grampians, and on its wild shores Prince Charles Edward found a hiding-place for a while. when waiting for a ship to convey him to France. The three lakes we have mentioned, Lydoch, Rannoch, and Ericht, are all drained by the Tumel, which is also joined by the Garry. Near the junction is the Pass of Killiecrankie-a narrow glen about half a mile long. At the northern extremity of this pass, Mackay was defeated by Dundee, who died in the moment of victory, (1689) The Tumel is reckoned one of the most beautiful of Scotch rivers, and when it ioms the Tay it rivals it in its volume of water.

After receiving the Tumel, the Tay flows to the south. and the scenery is very picturesque; but about two miles south of Dunkeld its character changes. Hitherto, the river has made its way through a Metamorphic district , it now enters the district of the Old Red Sandstone, and the remainder of its course is through a country fertile and well cultivated. Soon after entering Strathmore, the Tay receives, on its left bank, the Isla. This tributary brings with it the waters of the Shee and Airdle, which, when united, form the Erroch. After receiving the combined waters of the Isla and Erroch, the Tay makes a long sweep, and then expands into a large estuary, having been increased by its right-bank feeders, the Almond and Earn The Almond rises to the south of Loch Tay, and before entering Strathmore, its course is through a wild and desolate valley The Earn drams the lake of that name, the upper part of its course is grand and picturesque; below Crieff it flows through gently undulating plains

The total length of the Tay is about 110 miles, and, in volume of water, it is said to exceed the Thames. It basin is bounded by the Crampians, Ocini, and Sidlaw Hills, and embraces an area of 2400 miles. It is the finest salmon river in Great Britain.

Towns.-Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, Scone, Perth, Cireff,

Newburgh, and Dundee,

Aberfoldy as a small place near the right bank of the Tay In the vicinity are the "Binks of Aberfoldy," colobrated by Burns. Dunded is very pleasantly situated. It is chedly noted for the runns of its fine old cathedral, which are very extensive; the choic is still used as the parish church. In the abbey at Some was the stone which served as the coronation-seat of the kings of Scotland, this stone was removed to Westminstei Abbey by Edward I.

Perth has one of the finest situations of any town in Scotland, and the view from the top of Kuinoul, a hill which lies to the east of the city, is much admired. The town itself is very ameient, and was at one time the capital of Scotland. Here, in 1437, Junes I. was ossassinated; and in 1600 took place the Gowrie conspiracy. At one time the glove trade was carried on to some extent in Perth, but this manufacture has declined, at present, the weaving of coloured cottons and ginghams gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The Tay is navigable as far as Perth, and there is considerable trade here, the exports are chiefly manufactured goods, corn, potatoes, and salmon. Crieff, on the north banks of the Earn. 18 situated near the foot of the Grampians, and at the entrance of an important pass. The population is chiefly employed in weaving cotton and woollen goods.

Newburgh, on the Firth of Tay and in the county of Fife, is a small port with a good harbour. Next to Kirkcaldy, it is the principal scaport of Fifeshire, and has considerable trade, importing coal and lime, and export ing agricultural produce. In the neighbourhood are two currous crosses of great antiquity; one called the Mugdrum Cross, the other Macduff's Cross The former is supposed to commemorate a victory over the Danes in the tenth century; the other was erected as a sanctuary for any of the kindred of Macduff. Thane of Fife, who

might commit murder.

¥

Dundes is the greatest seat of the linen trade in the United Kingdom, the total value of its manufactured goods annually exceeds two millions The chief imports are coal, flax, and hemp. The coal is brought either from the valley of the Forth, or from Newcastle and other ports of England; the flax and hemp come from Russia and Prussia chiefly. More than half the hnens manufactured at Dundee are exported to foreign countries, and for the most part are sent to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to be shipped from these places, it being more advantageous to send them abroad as parts of general cargoes, than to send whole cargoes from Dundee.

THE FORTH

Basın.—It has its source in several mountain streams which rise on the skirts of Ben Lomond. Its general direction is to the south-east, and a little above Stirling

it is joined by the Teith This tributary has two sources. one about five and the other about seven miles to the north of the source of the Forth. The southern branch of the Teith flows through Loch Katrine, noted for the beautiful scenery of the Trossachs, "which, extending at the foot, and on the broken and often precipitous slopes of Ben Venu, exhibit, both by land and water, so many turnings and windings, so many heights and hollows, so many glens, capes, and bays, that it is impossible to advance twenty yards without having the prospect changed by the continual appearance of new objects, while others are constantly retiring out of sight" After traversing Lochs Achray and Venacher, the stream is joined a little above Callander by the northern branch of the Testh, and then, having entered the fertile and undulating Strathmore, flows into the Forth

The plain of Strathmore—which we have mentioned also in speaking of the Tay—extends from Stilling to Stoneliaven, and in its widest part has a breadth of sixteen miles. Its northern extremity is about a mile in width, and its western boundary may be indicated by a line joining Stoneliaven, Orioff, Callander, and Aberfoyle. It belongs to the Old Red Sandstone district, and produces grain and potatoes in abundance. The upper part of the basin of the Forth belongs to a Metamorphic district, the river then flows through the plain of Statimore, and, at Stirling, enters a Carboniferous distinct rich in coal and from the accol and from the statement of the statement o

Between the junction of the Tetth and Striling, the Forth is joined by the Allan, which rises on the northwestern declivity of the Ochil Hills Below Striing the main stream receives the Bannock, which rises in the Campsie Hills, and has a course of about the rules The Devon rises in the heart of the Ochil Hills, and joins the Forth just above Alloa. The Forth now expands into a broad estinary called the Firth of Forth.

The basin of the Forth is bounded by the Campsic Hills, the southern Grampians, and the Ochil Hills, and embraces an area of about 646 miles The length of the river, from its source to Alloa, is about sixty miles, and the estuary is about fifty miles long. The upper part of its course is through a country beautiful and picturesque; then from Aberfoyle it flows through a rich, flat distruct, and its course is very tortaous; thus is especially the case below Starling, where the windings of the river are known as the "hinks of Forth" The estuary of the Forth has good anchorage ground, but searcely a single good harbour. There are numerous islands in different parts of it, upon which the runs of castles and religious houses everywhere appear. The Firth abounds in fish, especially herrings and oysters; and near Stirling, and in several other parts of the river, are valuable salmon-faberies.

Towns. — Aberfoyle, Callander, Doune, Dumblane, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, Bannockburn, Alloa, Kincar-

dine, Grangemouth, and Leith.

Aber foyle, a small hamlet, is the scene of some amusing incidents in the tale of "Rob Roy." The scenery around is very picturesque Callander is a neat little town on the Teith, lying about ten miles from Loch Katrine During the five months of summer and autumn, not fewer than fifty strangers on the average are said to sleep at Callander every night, on their way to and from the district rendered classical by Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Doune. also on the Teith, is noted for its annual sheep and cattle fairs The cotton manufactory of Deanston is about a mile from the town, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants Dumblane, on the Allan, though once the seat of a bishopric, is now only a small village. Near the place was fought the battle of Sheriffmur. (1715) Bridge of Allan is a flourishing village, much frequented in summer on account of its mineral waters.

Stating is extremely well attented about midway beteen Edinburgh and Glasgow I as built on the declivity of a hill, which is crowned by a strong castle, the view from the top of which is almost univalled in Great Birtain. The clief manufacture carried on here is woollen, especially tartans The Forth is navigable as far as Staring, and steam packets run daily between it and Granton Pier Surling has been the scene of some memorable creats in Scottish bistory. In 1297, Wallade defeated the English army close to the town. James II was born in the castle, and in it he basely murdered Earl Douglas, (1462) James VI. resuded here with his tutor, the celebrated Buchanan, till he was thriteen years of age, and here he was crowned. (1567.)

Benucolhura, on both aides of the Banncol, and two mules south-east of String, has long been noted for its woollen fabrues, which are chiefly tarians, tartan shawis, carpets, and tweeds, there as, also, an extensive coal-work not far from the village. But Banncockburn is chiefly celebrated for the victory gamed by Bruce (1814) On the field of battle is still to be seen a large block of grantic, with a hole bored through, in which was fixed the pole of the Scottles standard on that memorable occasion. This stone is now protected by an iron gratuft. About a mile from Banncockburn, at Sanche Burn, James III. was defeated by his nobles, (1489.) and after being wounded in battle, he was assessmeded at a mill in the vicinity.

Allog is irregularly built, but has an excellent harbour. In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries, iron-works, and distilleries : and large breweries are in the town and vicinity. Alloa has a considerable foreign and coasting trade,-the principal imports being timber, hemp, corn, and colonial produce; the exports, coal, iron, ale, and whisky Kinendine has a good harbour and roadstead. and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent Grangemouth is situated at the eastern extremity of the Forth and Clyde Canal, at a point where it joins with the small river Carron. It is the chief emporium of the trade of . Stirlingshire, and exports iron, grain, wool, and manufactured goods; the principal import is timber, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. The Carron iron-works, three miles from Grangemouth, were at one time the most extensive in Great Britain, but though still very important, they are now surpassed by some in the basin of the Clyde.

· Leth, being the port of Edinburgh, has considerable foreign trade, puncipally with the Baltic. In spite of many improvements, its port labours under many disadvantages at low water the tide recedes about a mile from

the shore The Duke of Buccleuch has constructed a fine harbour at Granton, about a mile to the west of Leith, and this may probably take away some of its trade

THE TWEED.

Basin—The Tweed rises in the neighbourhood of Hart Fell, and flows to the north-east until it is joined by the Lyne from the Pentlund Hills—It turns then south-east and receives the Litrick, with its afflicent, the Yarrow. The Tweed now flows to the north and is joined by the Gala, then tuning eastward it receives the Leader or Lunder. Then making a great sweep, the river flows on to Derwick, receiving from the south the Teviot and Till, and from the north the Black and White Adders—Including windings, its length is about 100 miles.

The basin of the Tweed is bounded by the Chevrots, the Lowthers, and the Pentland, Murfoot and Lammer-mur Hills, and embraces an area of 14 large of the Chevrots and Lammer miles and the country, diversified with 1

Kelso and Berwick. The water of the Tweed is peculiarly pure and limpid, and abounds in fish: as a salmon river, it is second only to the Tay

Towns.—Peebles, Inverleathen, Ettrick, Selkirk, Galashiels, Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh Abbey, Earlston, Hawnek, Jedburgh, Kelso, Coldstream, Flodden, Greenlaw, and Berwick.

Peebles is pleasantly situated in a mountainous district, it was long a huntain readence of the kings of Scotland, especially of Alexander III. Mungo Park, the African traveller, practised for some time as a surgeon in Peebles, Investation is a popular watering place, brought into note by Sir Walter Scott's story of "St Ronaris Well" Ettrick—The beautiful district through which the Ettrick flows is called Ettrick Forest, although it is now almost destinate of trees, because it once formed part of the great Caledonian forest The princip of Ethick, near the head waters of the stream, was the britishage of though the Strick shepher?

Soluri, on the Ettrick, just below its junction with the Yarrow, has no manufactures, but on the neighbournag banks of the Ettrick are woollen mills, engaged in making hossery, tweeds, and blankets. Mungo Park was born within a mile of the town, and a monument has recently been crected to his memory. "In remote times Solkirik was distinguished for its manufacture of shoes, hence the expression, 'Souters [shoemakers] of Solkirik,' was, and still is, used as denoting the whole inhabituits' There is still preserved a standard taken from the English at the bath of Floidden, by the "Souters of Solkirik"

Gatabates, stanted on the Gala, in the mads of a fine pastoral distract, has important woollen manufactures. The term "tweeds" was first applied to a particular land of cloth made here. A great deal of foreign wool is now used, especially in the making of financis, which are noted throughout Seotland for their fine texture. The wool is brought to Leith, and then sent by rail to Galashols Midotsford, where Sir Walter Seott resided, is not more than a mile distant, being on the opposite side of the Tweed. Metros, stunted their miles to the cast of Abbots Tweed.

ford, possesses the finest monastic ruin in Scotland. The monastery was erected by Robert Bruce, (1356), and has become celebrated through the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Three miles still farther to the east is Drybbruph Abbey, where Scott was burned Eartson, near the banks of the Lander, is famous for its "ginghams," shawls, blanks, and finunels are also made. Near the village are the ruins of a castle, called "Rhymer's Tower," in which Thomas the Rhymer, who flourished in the thirteenth century, readed.

Hawick, in spite of many disadvantages,—being fifty miles from the sea, and forty from the nearest coal-field,—has become an important manufacturing town. It is principally distinguished for its stockings, filannels, and blankets Dr John Leyden, the celebrated poet and impairs, who died at Java, (1812), was born in the vicinity of this town Jedbugh is beautifully situated upon the Jed, a feeder of the Tevota, and has broad streets and wellbuilt houses

The woollen manufacture is carried on to some extent.

Kelso has been characterised by Scott, as "the most beautiful, if not the most romants vallage in Scotland" There are no manufactures of importance, the town being chefly dependent on its retail trade. Kelso was originally a suburb of the town of Roxburgh. In 1460 James II. took and demolshed Roxburgh, but in besieging the castle he was killed by the bursting of a cannon. His queen, however, continued the siege, and in a few days the castle was obliged to surrender. It was then destroyed, and has sence remained in ruins.

Coldst eam.—Formerly there was a ford across the Tweed at this place, and it was the ordinary passage for armise crossing the Border. In 1659 60 General Monk remided here, and raused a body of soldiers to which he gave the name of "Coldstream guards," a name the regiment still return. At present a fine stone bindge crosses the river, and forms one of the greatest thoroughfares between the two kingdoms Flodden, a vallage fire miles south-cast of Coldstream, is memorable as the scene of the defeat and death of Janes IV, (1613) A large upppit pillar of death of Janes IV, (1613) A large upppit pillar of

whinstone, called the King's Stone, marks the place where James fell.

Greenlans, on the Black Adder, though the county town, is of no great importance. Bernacl, at the mouth of the Tweed, is a forthfied town, surrounded by walls The river here is crossed by an old bridge of lifteen arches, and by a splendid railway vaduet of twenty eight arches The manufactures of Berwick are not of much importance, the fisheres form the pruneral business of the place The harbour here is not convenient, and in stormy weather difficult to take; and as the river is not navigable to any great distance, the trade is not so important as we might expect. The exports are chiefly salmon, corn, coal, and wool; the imports, tumber, iron, hemp, and tallow.

THE CLYDE.

Basin.—The Clyde rases in the Lowther Hills, not far from the sources of the Annan and the Treed, at an elevation of 1400 feet. At first its course is northwards, and then making a sudden turn to the south-west, it is gained by the Douglas Immediately afterwards it forms a succession of beautiful cataracts — The first considerable fall is that of Bonnion, which has a perpendicular height of thirty feet. The river then rushes through a rocky chiannel of about half a mile, until it reaches the magnificent falls of Cora Lin. Here are three distanct breaks, being together eighty feet in height. About a quarter of a mile lower down is the smaller fall called Dundaff Lin, and below Lanark; are the falls of Stonebyres.

The river now takes a north-west course through a comparatively well cultivated distruct, and recovers in succession the waters of the Avon, the North and South Calders, the Kelvin, and Cark. At Dumbarton, where it receives the Leven from Loch Lomond, the Clyde spreads out into a broad estinary, which at Greenock nations a width of four miles Below Greenock, the firth bends to the south and spreads out into an open sea, and at Ailsa Craig, where it terminates, is twenty miles broad. Its length to Dumbarton is about minety-eight miles. The basin of the Clyde may be thus defined A ridge of hills runs from the neighbourhood of Greenock in a south-east direction to Queensbury Hill, then a ridge of lingh ground runs northwards to the Pentlands, and separates the upper courses of the Clyde and Tweed; a line drawn from the western extremity of the Pentlands to the Campase Hills, near Dumbarton, will complete the boundary. The basin thus defined embraces an area of 1850 miles.

The upper course of the Clyde is through a Siluran district; Sandstone rocks appear in the neighbourhood of Lanark, but the remaining part of the river-basin belongs to the Carbonnierous system The minerals in this riverbasin are very important Coal and iron are found in great abundance, the lead mines in the neighbourhood of Leadhills are the most productive in Scotland. Lanestone

and freestone are also very abundant.

"Few rivers, perhaps none, can boast of seenery of greater variety of character, or of greater beauty, than the Clyde. Above Glasgow, its course is now through tendent lawns, now through rocky defiles, and now between steep and gorgeously wooded banks. Below the city, whore it widens into an estuary, lofty hills rise on every side, and bound the far distance, lochs or arms of the see, resembling Norwegani fords, branch off at various points on the north and weeks sides, carrying the eye into the recesses of the mountainous districts, while the shores are studded with beautiful watering-places, the summer recort of the Glasgow citzens all presenting a panorama of unequalled beauty, grandeur, and magnificence"—[Blacker: Imperved Gazetter.]

Towns — Douglas, Lanark, Strathavon, Hamilton, Bothwell, Ruthergien, Glasgow, Paisley, Johnston, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and Helens-

burgh.

Douglas is a small old fashioned town in the vicinity is Douglas Castle, the "Castle Dangerous" of Scott Lan-arl, the capital of the county, is not a large place, the inhabitants are chiefly employed in handloom waving for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Pausley, Lanark was

the scene of the first military exploit of Wallace,—he include the Englash sheriff Hazelrags, and expelled his soldiers from the town, (1297.) New Lawark is a manufacturing village about a mile to the south-west. No person is allowed to reade here unless he is connected with the factories. The cotton-mills were for a while under the superintendence of Robert Own, the scandist.

Hamston is attuated near the confluence of the Aron and Clyde Close to the town is Hamilton Palace, a most superb structure, the pleasure grounds are the most extensive in Scotland, and the collection of pautings in the place is almost unrivalled. About two miles from Hamilton is Bothwell Bridge, where the Covenanters were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth, (1973). Miss Joanna Bailie, the celebrated authoress, was born at Bothwell Manse.

Rulke glen (pronounced Ruglen) was once a place of greater importance than Glasgow, the latter, prevously to 1226, being included within its municipal boundaries. At present the has a population of about 1850. Cleagow is the great seat of the cotton manufacture in Scotland, it has also extensive iron-works, and the chemical works of SK Rollox, in the north-east part of the city are the largest in Europe Glasgow is also the centre of the foreign trade of Scotland; its principal exports are coal, nor, machinery, and manufactured goods; the imports are chiefly grain and flour, timber, raw cotton, and colounal produce. A branch of the Forth and Glyde Canal joins Glasgow at Port-Dundas The population is about 390,000.

Next to Glasgow, Passley is the principal manufacturing town in the west of Scotland; for shawls it is especially noted, it has also important naturalectures of cotton and silk. Johnston, on the Black Cart, has important cotton manufactures, and there are also large brass and iron foundries. The rise of this town has been very rapid; in 1781 it contained only 18 persons, its present population is 7000. Renjice is near the junction of the Caut and Clyde. About two miles to the south-west is Ellershe, and to be the butthplace of Wallace.

Dumbarton is situated at the junction of the Leven and

Glyde, the principal manufactures are ship-building and rope-making. The castle, built on a steep bassitior rock, is of great antiquity, and in the armouny is kept the double-handed sword of Wallace. Port Glasgow was originally the deep-water harbour for the city of Glasgow. In 1662, the ground on which this port stands was purchased by the magistrates of Glasgow, and the foundations of the present town and harbour laid. Since the improvements, however, which have recently been made in the navigation of the Clyde, the greater part of the trade belonging to Glasgow, which before centred in the port, has been transferred to the city. The most important branches of business in Port Glasgow are ship-building and sail-cloth making, and it is the principal place on the Clyde for the importation of timber.

Greenech has important manufactures and considerable trade: ship-building and sugar-refining are carried on to a great extent James Watt was born here in 1736, and it has been determined to raise a monumental tower to his memory. This structure is to be erected on an eminece 289 feet high, and will tieff have a further elevation of 225 feet. It will cost about £10,000, and will take about twelve years to complete it Helensburgh, on the opposite side of the Clyde, is prettily situated, and is a favourite watering-place.

THE HUMBER, INCLUDING THE OUSE AND TRENT.

Basin—The Ouse is formed by the junction of two streams, the Swale and the Ure. The Swale mises in the Pennine Chain at Shunnor Fell, not far from the source of the Eden, and flows south-east until it is joined by the Ure. The united stream, under the name of Ouse, now continues in a south-easterly direction, and recovers the Nidd. At York the river begins a large sweep round to the Humber, and receives in succession the waters of the Wharf and the Derwent, the Arre and the Don The Wharf is one of the most beautiful streams in the island; the Derwent rises in the North York Moors, and flows conthwards, the Arre receives the waters of the Calder;

the Don uses near the common boundary of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and, after flowing for a short distance to the south-east, takes a bend to the north, and joins the Ouse not far from the junctions of the Aire and Derwent. The length of the Ouse is about 160 miles.

The Trent rises in the moors of Staffordshire, about four miles north of Burslem, it then turns south-east, and is joined by the Sow and Tame. The Tame is formed by two branches which units at Tamworth, the more eastern of these, called the Anker, rises a few miles north of Coventry, the western branch, or Tame proper, rises between Walsall and Wolverhampton , at then turns south. and having approached within two miles of Birmingham. changes its course to the east, and then flows northwards. and, having received the waters of the Anker, joins the This river now takes a north-easterly direction. and is joined by the Dove, which separates the countries of Derby and Stafford Flowing eastward, the Trent next receives the Derwent and Soar, the former uses in the high lands near Hohn Moss, east of Manchester; the latter rises in the central plain of England, not far from the source of the Welland. The Trent now turns northeast, and then almost due north to its junction with the Ouse

"The course of the Humber, below the nunction of the Trent and Ouse, is winding, and contains some extensive sandbanks. Opposite the town of Hull the Humber is three miles wide Opposite Spurn Head, at the outlet of the Humber, the width is about five miles. The distance from the confluence of the Ouse and Trent to Spurn Head

is about thirty-nine miles"

The basm of the Ouse and Trent is bounded on the west by the Penimis Chain, and its continuation, the Moors of Staffordshire. On the north, a ridge of high land separates the basm from that of the Tees The eastern boundary is formed by the North York moors and the Yorkshire and Lincolnishire wolds; and on the south the highest part of the central plane of England forms the water slad between the Sont, Avon, and Welland The basm of the Ouse and Trent, including the Humber, embraces an area of nearly 10,000 miles.

The reological character of this district is well defined. The rocks of the carboniferous system which appear in the lower part of the basin of the Tweed are continued in the Pennine chain, and to a considerable distance on each side as far south as Derby, and hence we have the important coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland. Whitehaven, Leeds and Nottingham, South Lancashire, and North Stafford There are also three other detached coal-fields in the basin of the Trent,-those of Leicestershire, Warwickshire, and South Staffordshire The North York moors belong to an Oohtic district, the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire wolds are composed of chalk, and the remainder of the basin of the Ouse and Trent, with one or two slight exceptions, belongs to the New Red Sandstone system The district between the lower part of the Trent and Don belongs to the Tertiary system, and the appearance of the district is worth notice. It is an immense boggy peat covered with heath, very soft, and in some places will not bear a sheep. These mosses are only passable on foot, and there is hardly a bush or tree to be seen. This waste covers an area of 10,000 or 12,000 acres. The low tract extending from Bridlington Bay to Hunstanton Cliff, including the Fen district, belongs to the same geological system

Towns on the Ouse.—Richmond, Northallerton, Ripon, Knaresborough, York, Selby, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Pontefract, Sheffield.

Rotherham, Doncaster, and Goole.

Rachmond is most incturesquely situated, and commands many fine views of the Swale,—its bold rocky banks, and the well-woodd country around North-allecton has large annual cattle farrs; a short distance from the town is Standard Hill, elebrated for the battle fought there in 1138. Ripon has the appearance of a wealthy and respectable town, though there are no manufactures. The neighbouring country is rich and well wooded, and has many objects of attraction and interest, among which may be mentioned Studley Park, with the fine runs of Fountain's Abbey. Knaresborough is beautifully attracted on the banks of the Nidd In the town

20

and neighbourhood are several objects of interest, including the ruins of the castle, the dropping well, and several curious excavations, in one of which—St Robert's Cave—Engene Aram committed the murder of which he was convicted fifteen years afterwards. From Kunresborough and Ripon the primapal manificturing districts of the west of Yorkshire are supplied with agricultural produce.

The city of York is situated in the middle of a rich and fertile plan. It is enclosed by ancient walls, which have been turned into a delightful promenade. York Minster is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world. A little to the west of York was fought the battle of Marston Moor, (1644,) and to the south is the vallege of Towton, where a sangunary battle was fought; (1641) Selby carries on considerable trade with Goole and Hull, as the Ouse is navigable here for vessels of considerable trade with Goole and Hull, as the Ouse is navigable here for vessels of considerable trade in the form of Selby Abbey, founded by the Conqueror, (1069.) in it Henry I. was born.

woollen town in the kingdom. It stands in a rich confield, and, by means of canals and river communication, is connected with Hull and Laverpool. The staple manufacture is woollen; but the spinning of flax, and worsted is also an important branch of industry. Early in the sixteenth century, Leland describes Leeds as "a market town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well built, and as large as Bradford, but considerably less than Walcfield." The population at present exceeds 200,000

Leeds, situated on both sides of the Airc, is the first

Bradford, situated on an afficient of the Aire, is a busy, thurving place, the principal business of the place consists in the production of worsted yarns and staff. Every seventh year a festival is kept up with great ecremony in honour of Bushop Blate, who is said to have been the inventor of wool-combing. Haltfax, on the Hebble, a branch of the Calder, is an important manufacturing town The cloth manufacture was introduced here in the beginning of the fifteenth contury. Huddersfield, on the Colne, another feeder of the Calder, carries on a flourishing trade

in cotton and woollen goods, especially the latter. Deubbury, on the Calden, is celebrated for its sheddy mills In these mills woollen rags are torn to pieces by machinery, and, having been reduced to their original state of wool, are again made into cloth. This sheddy makes blankets,

druggets, table covers, and army clothing.

Walefield, a well-built town on the Calder, is one of the principal corn markets in England, it is also a considerable mart for wool and cattle. The battle of Walefield (1460) was one of the most important in the war of the roses. Postfrict, about two miles from the banks of the Aire, is a respectable town without manufactures. The vicunity is fanced for gardens and unseries, which supply the markets of York, Leeds, and Doncaster; large quantities of luquores are also grown here and supplied to London and other places. The castle of Pontefract, so often mentioned in English history, is now a mere ruin, most of its site being covered with gardens.

Sheffield is attended at the confinence of the Sheaf and Don It appears to have been noted for its hurses at a very early period, for Chancer mentions the Sheffield "thytiel," or whittle. Catley is sailt the most important brunch of its industry, it is also noted for the manufacture of steel, plated goods, and files. Most of the steel used in Bruningham and other places is prepared at Sheffield It is connected by rail with Grimsby, Liverpool, and Machesler The population is about 14,000. Roliterkam, at the confinence of the Rother and Don, has long been distinguished for its manufactures of cast-mon. The Don is here navigable for vessels of fifty tons burden.

Doncaster is a handsome and well-bulk town. It has no manufactures, but being in the centre of a populous and inghly-enlavated distinct, it has an extensive retail trade Goole, a few years ago, was an obscure hamlet; it has now a population of 6000. It coves its rise partly to its situation at the confluence of the Ouse and Don, but principally to the opening of its cand by which it communicates with Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Towns on the Trent.-Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staf-

ford, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Birmingham, Tamworth, Burton, Ashborne, Uttoxeter, Matlock, Belper, Derby, Leicester, Loughborough, Melton-Mowbray, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough

Neucosile-under-Lyne — The origin of the term Lyne is doubtful, but the best authorites refer it to the fact of its standing near the ancient forest which formed a line or limit between the County Plakane of Chester and the rest of England, the same appellation is common to other towns in the vicinity. Newcastle stands upon a small branch of the Trent, and its chef busness consists in the manufacture of lasts. In the vicinity is the district called the "Potternes," of which Burden is the centre. All through the district the soil contains a great variety of clays, and under the clay are rich beds of coal. Etrura, the famous pottery established by Wedgewood, is situated about a mile and a half from Newcastle under-Lyne. Stafford, or the Sow, is the capital of the county, and his

some manufactures of leather.

Wolserhampton has long been celebrated for its manufacture of locks, but the best are now made in London and Briminglam. Its staple business now is, perhaps, japanined ware. Welsell, on a small feeder of the Tame, is noted for the manufacture of stirrings, spurs, and bits The towns of South Staffordshire have great natural advantages, for carrying on the manufacture of iron and hardware, as fron and coad are found in great abundance, and the whole district to the south and east of Wolvenhampton is covered with forges, furnaces, foundres, and coad-pits.

His menglans is supposed to have been the place where the arms with which the ancient Britons defended themselves were manufactured, but though its manufactures appear to have been of such ancient date, it is only within the last fundered years that it has become such an important town. Eighty years ago it was not even a post town, and letters were directed to Brumigham, "near Walsall". At present it is, perhaps, the first city in the world for hardware, and it manufactures articles of every land, "from the most finder; trinks to the most ponder—

ous machine" Among other branches of business, we may mention the manufacture of steam-engines, firearms, steel-pens, buttons, puns, and gold rung. Birmingham has been pronounced the healthnest town in England; its present nounlation is about 250,000

Tameorth, on the Tame, had formerly manufactures of woollen-and calteo, but of late years they have declined Drayton Manor, the seat of the late Sir R. Peel, is about a mile south of the town Burton on Trent is celebrated for its ale, large quantities of which are sent not only to London, but also to India and China. The old bridge across the Trent has thrity-seven arches, it is 1645 feet in length, and is considered the longest in England. Aborne, on the Dove, has some manufactures of cotton and lace, but the chief trade of the place is in cheese and malt. The scenery in the vicinity is very romants. Viteseter

possesses the best agricultural markets in the county, it has also some manufactures of hardware.

Matioci, on the Derwent, is beautifully situated in the modes of romantic and pucturesque scenery. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in a large cotton manufactory or in the lead mines of the vicuity. But, perhaps, the prosperity of the place depends principally upon the vintors to its immeral springs. About a mile from Matiock is Cromford, where Arkwright had his first cotton-spinning mill. Belger is a prosperous town, depending chiefly on its cotton, allk, and hosery manufactures, nails and earthenware are also made to some extent. Derby is well

ats cotton, sulf, and housery manufactures, nuals and carthenware are also made to some extent. D = V y y is well attented for manufactures, having an extensive command both of water power and coal. The principal manufactures are sulf, porcelain, jewellery, and ornamental articles made of Spur I here are also some extensive lead-works Wilham Hutton, the antaquary, and Ruhardson, the novelies, were nalives of Derby.

Leccuter occupies the site of Raios, an important Roman

Leosater occupies the site of Rades, an important Roman station. The staple manufacture is that of cotton and worsted hosiery. In a meadow adjoining the town are the runs of a monastery of the Black Friars in this abbey Wolsey died, (1630) Loughborough has considerable manufactures of woollen, hosiery, and lace; it has also a

trade in coals, which are brought from the Ashby coalfield Nottingham is built on a rocky eminence about half a

mile from the banks of the Trent. It is the great centre of the bobbin-net and lace manufacture, beside which it enjoys a large share of the stocking trade. Its present castle stands on the site of an ancient one, built in the time of the Conqueror David L was confined a prisoner here, after the battle of the Standard, and here Mortimer, Earl of March, was seized by Edward III, and his friends Newark is situated at the junction of the Devon and Trent. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, cattle, and wool, and large quantities of limestone and gypsum, quarried and prepared in the neighbourhood. are sent to London. On the north-west of the town are the ruins of an old castle, which was rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and hence called New work: from this castle the town takes its name Here king John died, and here Charles L delivered himself up to the Scots. Gamsborough carries on a considerable trade, as the Trent is here navigable for vessels of 150 to 200 tons builden. It also communicates by means of canals with London. Bristol, and Laverpool. There are some shipbuilding vards here and also brass and iron foundries.

Towns on the Humber.—Barton, Hull, and Grimsby. Barton, at the time of the Conquest, was one of the principal ports on the Humber. It was then a fortified town, surrounded by a rampart and fosse, the remains of which are still to be seen At present a considerable portion of the inhabitants are engaged in making bricks and tiles Kingston-on-Hull received its name from Edward I, who erected a fortress here, and constituted the place a chartered town. It is now, perhaps, the third port in the kingdom, and carries on an extensive trade with the Bultic, Mediterranean, and America. The principal imports are timber, corn, iron, wool, flax, hemp, tallow, and hides, the exports, hardware, earthenware, woollen, and cotton goods. Wilberforce was a native of Hull, and a fine monument has been erected to his memory Grimsby was anciently a port of considerable importance, and in

the time of Edward III sent eleven sinps to the siege of Calais Bat owns to its harbour having become choled up with sand, the importance of the place declined, and sixty years ago it had not 1000 inhalitants. But in 1804 a splendid new harbour was opened, and since then its trade has rapidly increased. Its present population is about 9000

THE GREAT OUSE.

Basin.-The Great Ouse rises near Brackley, on the borders of Oxford and Northampton: at then flows northeast and is joined by the Tow from Edgehills; turning then to the east it next receives the Ousel or Louvet The course of the Ouse is now very winding until it is joined by the Ivel, another right-bank feeder. The river then flows to the north as far as Huntingdon, and then turning to the east it receives the Cam, which rises in Essex. now again flows northwards and is fed by the Lark and Lattle Ouse There is a canal from Huntingdon sluice to Denver sluice, a distance of about twenty miles, called the New Bedford Raver, a great part of the water of the Ouse goes in this channel. About three miles above Lynn the river formerly made a great bend, which obstructed the outfall of the water, but this has been remedied by a straight cut called the Eau-brink Canal, which is about two and a half miles long. The total length of the Ouse is about 150 miles

The basm of the Great Ouse is enclosed by the East Anglan heights, the Chilem Hills, the Edge Hills, and a ridge of high ground running from the Edge Hills to the north east The Children Hills and East Anglan heights are composed of chalk, the other part of the basm of the river belongs to the Ooltic system, except in the Fen district, where the Tertiary formation appears The whole of the basm is flat, the source of the river being only about £00 feet above the level of the sea The scenery of the upper part is generally pleasing and diversified, and the country is well suited for agriculture; but in the lower part, where it forms a portion of the E^{en} district, the country is tame and flat. The area of the basin is about 3000 miles

There is abundant evidence to prove that, at one time, a great portion of the Fen district was well timbered and cultivated. Trees have frequently been found under the surface with their roots firmly fixed in the soil where they grew, grass lying in swathes as when first mowed, boots and shoes of a pattern worn in the time of Richard II. have been discovered eight feet below the present surface. It appears that previous to the Roman invasion the seaat spring-tides, overflowed very extensive tracts of low land lying round the Wash; but most of the water was carried back to the sea by the channels of the Ouse. Nen. and Welland Subsequently the beds of the rivers became obstructed, and, therefore, could not drain the inundated tracts as formerly; the water would then stagnate, and the country rise above its former level. Before the Reformation a large portion of the Fens belonged to rich religious houses, and dramage seems to have been conducted with considerable success Afterwards the dikes and drains appear to have fallen into decay, until the subject was taken up by the Earl of Bedford in the time of Charles L. He cut the old Bedford Raver, and the new Bedford Raver, which runs parallel with it, was excavated some years later Great improvements have been made since, and a great part of Bedford level has been brought under cultivation, and produces grain and flax in considerable quantities, "but there is still sufficient fenny land to yield a rich harvest of wild fowl, in winter, for the London market"

Towns.—Buckingham, Toweester, Stony Stratford, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnel, Olney, Bedford, Biggleswade, Huntingdon, St Ives, Cambridge, Ely, Bury St Edmunds, Thetford, and Lynn

Buckinghom is pleasantly situated upon the Ouse Formerly its inhabitants were chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace, but thus trade has declined since the rise of the machine lace manufacturers of Nottingham. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone and marble Toucester, on the Tow, is a place of great antiquity, it was probably a Roman station Stony Strafford, at the junction of the Tow with the Ouse, was on the line of the ancient Wating Street. At an inn in this town Edward V. was seized, with Grey and Vanghan, by Richard Duke of Gloucester

Leaghton Busard, or properly Beau-dacet, is a thriving place upon the Ousel. straw-plating gives employment to many of its inhabitants. Neeport Pagnel, at the junction of the Ousel and Ouse, is an ancient town: its staple business is lace-making. Olingy is a small place which formerly carried on some manufactures of lace, silk, and hosery; but these have declined. The house in which Cowper resided, and the arbour in which he studied, are still preserved.

Bel/ord is stuated in a pleasant vale on both banks of the Ouse Formerly the lace trade was carried on to some extent, but has declined since the introduction of minchinery into its manufacture The Ouse is navigable as far as Bedford, and there is considerable trade with Lynn, chiefly in malt, coals, timber, and iron. A mile south of the town is Elstow, the butthplace of Bunyan. Huntingdow stands on the left bank of the Ouse, and carries on some trade in corn and wool. Here Cromwell was born, (1989) St Ives has some trade in agricultural produce: it as sheer and eastle markets are also immortant.

Cambridge, built on both banks of the Cam, presents few objects of interest if we except its University. There are no manufactures, but there is considerable trade carried on with Lynn, as the Cam is navigable here. The origin of Cambridge University is involved in obscurity, but it is supposed to have been founded by Sigabers, king of the East Angles, in the seventh century, and to have been restored or improved by Edward the Edder. Jereny Taylor and Richard Cumberland were natives of Cambridge. Edg, on the left bank of the Ouse, is principally celebrated for its estabertal. There are extensive gardens in the vicinity, most of the produce of which goes to Cambridge and London.

Bury St Edmunds, on the Lark, was a considerable town in the time of the Saxons. In 903, the body of St Edmund, king of the East Angles, was brought here: hence the name It has large markets for own and cattle. Sur Nicholas Bacon and the late Dr Blomfield were born here. Thetford, on the Lattle Ouse, was, during the Heptarchy, the chief city in East Aught, and the seat of a bislop. the see was transferred to Norwich, (1094) It is now a little straggling place, but has a neat and respectable appearance.

Igum, attnated at the mouth of the Great Ouse, is a place of considerable importance. It is the outlet for the counties drained by that river, and exports agricultural produce, especially corn it is chief imports are conf, tumber, and wine. The larbour is large and commodious, but owing to shifting sands, and the rapadity of the tide, which rises twenty feet, its anchorace is not good.

THE THAMES.

Basin.—This river has its source in four rivulets, which rise in the Cotswold hills—the Leak, Cohe, Clurn, and Isis. The Churn rises within three miles of Cheltoniam, and flowing to the south-east, joins the Isis, which rises a little south-west of Chienceste. Flowing to the not the-east, the Isis, as the main steam is now called, receives the waters of the Cohe and Leak, and becomes navigable for barges. Continuing in the same direction, its next joined by the Windrush and Evendode, which also rise in the Cotswold hills. The Isis now bends to the south, and receives the Cherwell from Edge Inlig. a little further down the river is joined by the Ock, which rises in the Vale of the Wilter Borse.

This vale receives its name from a large figure of a lorse, which is cut in the brow of a chalk hill, near Wintage. The horse is represented in a galloping position, and covers nearly an aere of ground. At stated periods the peasants of the neighborrhood assemble for the purpose of clearing the figure from weeds and preserving its form, this custom of "scouring the white horse" is attended with a ruster festival.

The Isis, after receiving the Ock, is next augmented by the waters of the Thame, which rises in the Chiltern hills. The combined river is now called Thames, though the common explanation, that this word is a compound of Thame-isis, seems to be a mistake. Thames is the old name for the whole river from its source; and Isis appears to be only a contraction of the Latin form Thomesis.

The Thames now makes a great sweep round the southern extremity of the Culturen hills, and receives on the right bank the Kennet and Loddon "The Kennet swift, for silver else renowned," rese m the Marlborough Downs, and at Reading joins the Thames This river now flows to the north, and then again bending southwards, receives on the left bank the Colne, on the right the Wey and the Mole The Colne rises in the Chiltern hills "The stillen Mole, that rumeth undermeath," rises in Sussex, and flows at first through a flat country it then flows through a beautiful valley in the chalk range of the North Downs Here, in dry weather, it altogether disappears, and rises again in a spring at Thorncroft, whence it continues its course

The Thames now flows north-east, and, having received the Been, basses London, and receives in succession the Lea and Roding, Darent and Medway. The "sedgy Lea" rises in the claik hills near Lution, and jours the Thames near the East India Docks. The Medway was called by the ancent Britons egga, signifying a wanding course, to this term the Saxons prefixed the syllable wad, meaning mid or middle, because the rure ran through the middle of Kent, hence it came to be called Medwey or Medway A branch of this river, called the East Swife, together with the main stream, forms the Isle of Sheppey. The otal length of the Thames is 16 miles.

"Like all river-systems formed of a great number of branches, the space drained (by the Thames) does not consist of one valley, but of many, all of which open into the largest valley, or the common recipient of their waters. The various subordinate drainages are separated from one another by intervening higher lands, which sometimes are basis branching out from the exterior margin of the basin, and penetrating far into the general level of the drainage. It is not a physical truth that the entire drainage of a river-system is always contained within a well-defined and continuous watershed, such boundary line may often be traced for some extent, but is often interrupted, nor is it true that the high lands which stand within such exterior margin or general watershed, are diffests from the exterior margin or general watershed. The chalk hills of Kent and Surrey, which form the south inargin of the London clay basin, are entirely within the exterior margin of the Thames drainage "Long & Porter section margin of the Thames drainage" Long & Porter section margin of the Thames drainage "Long & Porter section margin of the Thames drainage "Long & Porter section margin of the Thames drainage".

The area of the Thames basın is about 6000 square miles. The upper part of this basin belongs to the Oolitic system; then from the junction of the Thames to the neighbourhood of Windsor we have a chalk district the remainder of the river's course is through the Tertary formation. The scenery in many parts is very pleasing; and in the upper part of the basin the country is well suited for the production of grain and darty produce. Nearer London beds of elay are found, and the soil is better suited for passure than grain, large tracts are also devoted to gardiens. The Thames is neither rapid nor singgish, and, above London, is noted for the purity of its waters. It has been well descenbed by Denham —

"Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull, Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full"

Towns.—Witney, Woodstock, Banbury, Oxford, Abungdon, Aylesbury, Vallingford, Marlborough, Newbury, Reading, Henley, Great Marlow, Eton, Windsor, St Albans, Chertsey, Guldford, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, Chelsea, (Loxnox) Luton, Hertford, Ware, Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Tunbridge, Maudstone, Chatham, and Sheerness.

Witney, on the Windrush, was once noted for its blankets; but the weaving has declined, and most Witney blankets are now made in Glamorganshire Woodstock, on the Glyme, a feeder of the Evenhole, has considerable manufactures of leathern gloves A palace here, the residence of Henry II., was the seeme of some of the adventures of Far Rossmond; all traces of this building, however, have

long since disappeared Blenheim Rurk, the residence of the Duke of Mariborough, hes to the south-west Woodstock is said to have been the birthplace of Edward the Black Prince and the poet Chaucer. Bendury, a next and well-built town, as situated on the banks of the Cherwell; it has large fairs and markets, and is celebrated for cakes and ale.

Orford, near the confinence of the Isis and Cherwell, stands on a plant, in the mulst of meadows thickly planted with trees. The external appearance is very imposing, and the High Street is one of the finest in England. Oxford, or Oxraford, as it is called by Chaucer, has no particular trade or manufactures, but depends mainly for support upon the University. This seat of learning is said to have been founded by Alfred some consider this doubtful, but at any rate, Oxford was noted as a place of learning in the time of the Confessor. The Bodleian Library, founded in the sixteenth century by Thomas Bodley, is one of the finest in Europe. according to Act of Parliament, it can claim a copy of every newly-published book in the kingdom

Abinadon receives its name from an abbey founded here by Cissa, king of the West Saxons, which afterwards became one of the richest in England. The town is of no great importance at present, but has a considerable cornmarket. Aylesbury, situated on an emmence in the vale of Aylesbury, stands on an affluent of the Thame vale of Aylesbury is one of the most fertile districts in England, and great numbers of cattle are reared and fattened here. The chief manufactures of Aylesbury are silk-throwing and silk-weaving Ducklings and rabbits are bred in great numbers for the London markets. Wallingford, on the Thames, is a neat country town, with no manufactures, and only a small population, though at one time, according to Leland, it had fourteen churches. Marlborough, on the Kennet, is an old-fashioned town, with some trade in malting and rope-making: large quan tities of cheese and butter are sent to London and Bristol. Newbury has several large corn-mills in its neighbourhood. The Kennet is navigable as far as this place, and by a

canal it is connected with Bath and Brastol; it exports large quantities of gram, four, and mait, and unposts building materials and articles of general consumption. In the vicinity, two battles were fought during the civil war, in both of which Charles I commanded in person. The first toolt place in September 1643, the second in October the year following. Dominigation Castle, to the north-west of Newbury, was the property of Chaucer; and here he spent the last two years of his life, he died 1400 Readang, the county town of Berkshire, exports large quantities of gram. The grammar-school, while under Dr Valpy, enjoyed a considerable reputation, but since his clash it has declined. Archibishop Laud was the son of a clother in this town: he was born 1673

Henley "is beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern range, which is here well covered with beech and other forest timber" Great Marlow, though situated in the midst of a productive country, has not much trade. there are, however, some corn and paper mills in the neighbourhood. Eton, a town with about 4000 inhabitants, derives its support from its college, which was founded by Henry VI for the education of "poor and indigent boys destined for the Church" A neat iron bridge connects Eton with Windsor Windsor, or Windleshora, as it was called in Saxon times, probably derives its name, as Camden conjectures, from the winding of the The town is built partly on the banks of the river, and partly on the declivity of the hill which is crowned by Windsor Castle. This magnificent edifice was founded by the Conqueror, and has been enlarged and embellished by succeeding kings, particularly Edward III, George III, and George IV. St Albans, upon the Colne, stands on the site of the British Verulam, and was the scene of the martyrdom of St Albanus, (303) The principal employment of the people consists in straw-platting and bonnetmaking Two battles were fought here during the war of the roses in 1455 and 1461. Lord Bacon is buried here

Chertsey is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed

to have been the place where Casar crossed the Thames when advancing to attack Cassibelaunus: vestiges of the stakes which were driven into the bed of the river to obstruct the passage are still traceable in the vicinity. The principal trade of the town is in malt, flour, bricks. and tiles Vegetables are also extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood for the London market. The poet Cowley lived here, and his study is still preserved. Guildford, the county town of Surrey, is built on the Wey. There is considerable trade with London in corn, timber, and malt. Kingston, on the Thames, derives its name from having been the residence of several Saxon monarchs The inhabitants chiefly depend on the retail trade with the neighbouring gentry Richmond, the Tivoli of London, is situated about ten miles south-west of London. The scenery around is beautiful, and the view from Richmond Hill is very fine During the summer months it is a great resort for visitors from London, though of late years many of the middle and lower classes prefer Greenwich and Gravesend. Brentford, at the confluence of the Brent and Thames, has some considerable manufactories. one in particular for making soap, where between 2000 and 3000 tons are produced annually. A handsome stone bridge connects Brentford with Kew. The Kew Gardens are very extensive, and laid out with much care. Chelsea is now a suburb of London. It is noted for its military hospital founded by Charles II., and completed in the reign of William III. Here also is a Royal Military Asylum, erected at the suggestion of the late Duke of York as a place for the education of the children of soldiers. Chelses is celebrated as having been the residence of Sir T Moore, and of Sir Hans Sloane, whose library and collection were the foundation of the British Museum.

LONDON is the largest and richest city in the world it covers an area of fifteen square miles, and has a population of nearly three millions It possesses important manufactures, and has extensive commerce. In the east, at Spitalfields, silk weaving is carried on; tanning gives employment to many in Southwark, while at Clerkenwell, in the north, we have the manufacture of watches and time-pieces

In the extent of its foreign trade, London is surpassed by Liverpool, and perhaps by New York : but its enormous coasting trade renders it the first port in the world as regards the number of vessels and the amount of tonnage. It would be an interesting subject to consider how the immense population of London is supplied with food, if we had any means of forming a correct opinion; but our information on this point is by fio means complete. We have already seen that many of the towns in the basin of the Thames supply the capital with gram and malt, the immediate neighbourhood supplies garden produce, Aylesbury sends rabbits and ducklings, the Fens supply wild fowl. Salmon and potatoes come from Scotland. We may also mention that wild ducks in great numbers are sent from Holland Snipes come from Ireland, pigeons from France: black cocks from Scotland Between seventy and eighty millions of eggs are annually imported from the Contment, and the quantity of salmon brought from Scotland and other parts of the United Kingdom exceeds two million lbs, in weight. About 13,000 cows are kept in the metronoles and its environs for the supply of milk and cream

Luton is pleasantly situated between two hills in the Chiltern range, near the source of the Lea. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of straw-hats Hertford is a respectable and busy town Its principal trade consists in malting. Ware has one of the most considerable corn markets in England : large quantities of grain are sent down the Lea to London, and exchanged for coal. Greenwich is noted for its hospital and observatory. It is also a great resort for holiday-seekers from the metropolis

Woolseich is celebrated for its naval arsenal, artillery park, and military school. Gravesend is much frequented by visitors during the summer months. Northfleet and Greenlithe, two and four miles nearer London, respectively, are celebrated for their chalk pits Large quantities of chalk are sent across the Thames into Essex for agricultural purposes , the flints found at Northfleet are sent to the potteries of Staffordshire, and even as far as China, to be used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Tumbridge is satuated upon the Tun, a branch of the Medway About five miles distant are Tunbridge wells : these springs were accidentally discovered in the time of James I. Tunbridge Wells is noted for the quantities of wooden toys and boxes manufactured there these are principally of holly, but other wood, both native and foreign, is also used Maidstone, on the Medway, is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley. There are several paper mills in the neighbourhood, and the vicinity abounds in hops and fruit. The trade is considerable, the exports being paper, hops, fruit, and building-stone, the imports, coal and timber. Chatham and Rochester are adjacent towns, both on the same side of the river. Rochester is connected by a bridge with Stroud, and the three towns form a continuous street two miles in length. Sheerness stands at the mouth of the Medway upon the island of Sheppey: it has an extensive dockyard, and is strongly fortified

THE SEVERN.

Basın —This river rises in a small lake on the east side of Plinlimmon, it is at first called the Hafren, which was the old British name, but at Newton receives the name of Severn The river now flows almost due north through the vale of Montgomery, until it enters the plain of Salon. where it is joined by the Tern flowing from Staffordshire The Severn now turns to the south and flows through a valley, bounded on the one hand by the Wrekin and the Clent Hills, and on the other by the Clee and Malvern Hills It is now increased by the waters of the Stour and Teme The Teme, which rises in the Phulimmon range, has a quick descent, with numerous rapids, rocky ledges, and deep pools The Severn is now a broad and deep river, and flows through a pleasant and fertile country. Soon after entering Gloucestershire it receives the Avon, which rises at Naseby, in Northampton, and flowing through a level country, joins the Severn after a course of nearly 100 miles The course of the Severn is now very winding as far as Gloucester, where it meets the tide. Its total length is about 240 miles.

The basin of this river is separated from that of the Thames by the Cotswold Hills , the Edge Hills separate it from that of the Great Ouse, and the Clent Hills divide it from the basin of the Trent On the west the basin of the Severn is bounded by the Clee Hills, the Malvern Hills, and the hilly district of Dean Forest The upper part of the course of the Severn,-from its source to Shrewsbury,is through a mountain district; the remainder of its course is through the valley of the Severn, a continuation of the Cheshire plain. This valley is locally distinguished in different parts as the vale of Worcester, the vale of Gloucester, and the vale of Berkeley The vale of Evesham, which is watered by the Avon, also opens into the valley of the Severn on the eastward. "All these valleys are distinguished by great natural beauty, and have a rich and fertile soil."

In speaking of the Trent, we mentioned that the rocks found in its basin belonged in a great measure to the New Red Sandstone the Cheshire plain, and a great portion of the valley of the Severn, belongs to the same system. South-east of the Avon, however, and that part of the Severn below its junction, we have the Oolitic system This system of rocks, which we mentioned also in speaking of the Thames, extends across the kingdom from Yorkshire to Dorsetshire. On the west of the Severn. from Colebrooke dale southwards, we have the Old Red Sandstone, which increases in width until it meets the large coal field of South Wales To the west of the Old Red Sandstone has the Cambrian, a part of the Silurian system Two important coal fields he in the basin of the Severn, that of Colebrooke dale, and that of Dean Forest. There are also important salt springs at Droitwich. The basin of the Severn covers an area of about 5500 square miles

Towns.—Llandloes, Newton, Montgomerr, Welshpool, Shrowsbury, Drayton, Colebrooke, Bridgenorth, Stourbridge, Kiddermnster, Stourport, Worester, Ludlow, Tewkesbury, Naseby, Lutterworth, Rugby, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford, Evesham, and Gloucester.

Llunidloes, Newton, and Welshpool have considerable woollen manufactures · of these places, however, Newton is the most important, and here most Welsh flannels are made, it has been called the "Leeds of Wales." The Severn is navigable to Welshpool. in the neighbourhood of Llanidloes are important slate quarnes Montgomery. situated on a rocky eminence, is a clean and pretty town Shrewsbury is situated in the centre of a beautiful and picturesque country, and is almost encircled by the Severn, On the south side of the town is the Quarry, one of the most celebrated promenades in the kingdom. It is formed in meadow ground gradually sloping to the river, along which extends a fine avenue of lime trees, 540 yards in length. The battle of Shrewsbury was fought in 1403 Shrewsbury was the birth-place of Dr Burney, author of the "General History of Music." Drauton, on the right bank of the Tern, is a decayed place The battle of Bloreheath took place about a mile to the east of the town. (1459.)

Goldwoole Dale is rather a district than a town "It is a remarkably beautiful and picturesque valley, the steep hills on its sides being almost covered with trees towards their summits, and thickly studded on their lower parts with neat ottages and gardens" Here the Seven is crossed by a cast-ron bridge of one arch, which has a span of 160 feet. Here, also, are extensive iron-works where steam-engines and all kinds of machinery are manufactured. It is connected by means of canals with the great iron district of South Staffordshire Bridge north is a very amenent town, but of no great importance; its chief maintacture is that of carpets.

Stunbrudge, on the Stour, near the borders of Worcestershive and Staffordahre, has considerable manufactures of glass, iron, and fire-bricks. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal and iron, and in one place a particular kind of sand is found much used in making glass. Ruddermissiter, situated on the banks of the Stour, is noted for its carpets, especially what are called Brussels. Those called Kuddermisster carpets are made chiefly in Vortskine and Scotland Stourport, at the junction of the Stour and Severn, is a handsome well-buult town of modern date. It owes its origin to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. It has now an extensive trade, being one of the principal entrepôts between the east and west parts of the kingdom.

Wo cester is finely situated on the east bunk of the Sex bunk and handsomest towns in England. Its chief manufactures are gloves and porcelain. Its sine control of considerable trade in salt, coals, and from About 30,000 tous of salt are now annually sent down the Severn from Droitwoit. The hop plantations of Worcesteshire extend over about 1000 acres, and most of the moduce is brought here for sale. The battle of Worcester was fought 1051. Ludlow, on the banks of Teme, is a neat and well-built town On a bold rock overhanging the river, stands the runs of its old castle, built in the twelfth century. This castle is interesting as having been the place where Million's "Gomms" was performed, (1634)

Nasebu, a decayed town near the source of the Avon, is memorable for the battle between Charles L and the Parhamentary forces, (1645) Lutterworth, on the Swift, a branch of the Avon, is celebrated as being the scene of Wychffe's labours, who died here, (1384) The pulpit in which he preached and the chair in which he died are stall carefully preserved. Rugby, on an eminence south of the Avon, has a population of about 4000. Its chief dependence is upon its Grammar School By means of the Birmingham railway, its trade has been much increased of late, and it is now an important entrepôt between the surrounding country and the metropolis. Coventry, situated near the Sow, one of the branches of the Avon, is a place of great antiquity. As early as the fifteenth century at was celebrated for its manufactures, and a century later it was noted for the manufacture of blue thread, called "Coventry true blue." At present, the staple business of the place is ribbon weaving. The manufacture of watches also, which was introduced about a century ago, has progressed rapidly, and the patent law watches made here are equal to those of London,

Kenthrorth is pheasantly situated on an affinent of the Avon. At the top of the hill on which the town stands, are the rums of the eastle. This was erected in the twelfth century, and here, in the reign of Edward I, was held a magnificent tournament, attended by 100 knights with their ladies; it is said that on this occasion silks were worn for the first time in England. The princely entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth, by the Earl of Locester, for seventeen days, at the enormous expense of £1000 per diem, is familiar to the readers of "Kemilworth."

Warneck, on the north bank of the Avon, as celebrated for its fine old castle, "the most magnificent of the ancent feudal mansons of the English noblity." In a greenhouse attached to the castle, as the Warvick was, a noble speamen of ancent art, made of white marble, and capable of holding 13s gallons. It was found at Tivol, at the bottom of a lake Warwick has no manufactures of importance, and its trade has been in a great measure transferred to Learnington. This town, sutuated on the Learn about two miles east of Warwick, has become celebrated as a watering-place; the surrounding country is lughly picturesque.

Stratford is pleasantly stanted on the Avon, which is here navigable for barges. It derives its anterest from being the residence of Shakespeare, who was born 1664. Having spent a large portion of his life in London, he returned to his native place, where he resided for nearly twenty years, he deed [idf.] The house in which he was born is still standing, but that in which he spent his later years was destoryed in 1768, when the famous mulberry-tree, which he is said to have planted in its garden, was 'also cut down."

Residum is delightfully situated in a pleasant vale; gardening is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. In the vicinity was fought the densive battle which replaced Henry III. on the throne, (1265). Teakesbury, near the junction of the Avon and Severn, is not of great importance. In a field about half a mile from the town, took place the sangumary conflict between Edward IV, and

Queen Margaret, (1471) The scene of the engagement is still called "bloody meadow." Glouester, situated in a fertile and populous district, is a place of great antiquity, and a colony was established here by Claudius, A.D. 44, to repel the wild Celts of South Wales Pn-making, for which this place was once celebrated, has declined Its trade, however, especially since the opening of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, (1826,) has become considerable The principal exports are sail, tron, bricks, and coal; the imports, corn and timber chelly. Sinday schools were first established at Gloucester, they were set on foot by Mr Raikes, a printer, in 1781.

THE MERSEY.

Basin.-The Mersey is formed by the junction of two streams, the Tame and Goyt. The Tame rises in Holme Moss, not far from the sources of the Don and Derwent . the Govt rises further south, near the source of the Dove The Govt and Tame unite at Stockport, and the united stream flows westward until it is joined by the Irwell. This tributary rises near Bacup, and, after a course of about forty miles to the south, joins the Mersey at Flixton. Turning now to the south-west, the river next receives the Bollin from Cheshire, and then expands into a broad estuary. Into this estuary flows the Weaver This river rises in the Peckforton Hills about five miles north of Malpas, and flows at first south east, then, making a sharp bend, it flows northwards, and at Northwich is joined by the Dane, which rises near Buxton, not far from the source of the Goyt. The Weaver now flows north-west, and joins the estuary of the Mersey at Frodsham. The estuary of the Mersey, at its widest part is about three miles, but opposite Liverpool it contracts to about half a mile The total length of the river may be estimated at seventy miles

The basin of the Mersey, including the Weaver, takes in the greater part of the Lancashire and Cheshire plain, and embraces an area of 1750 square miles It belongs principally to the New Red Sandstone system, but the upper portion of the Irwell, and the courses of the Goyt and Tame are through the great Carbonnferous district mentioned in speaking of the basin of the Ouse and Trent In the upper part of the basin is an important coal field, and both rock-salt and brine springs are found in the valley of the Weaver.

Towns. — Glossop, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Oldham, Manchester, Macclesfield, Warrington, Nantwich, Congleton, Middlewich, Northwich, Frodsham, Liverpool, and Birkenhead.

Gloscop, on the Goyt, is the principal seat, in Derbyshire, of the cotton manufacture, Ashton-under-Lime is a thriving and prosperous place on the left bank of the Tame, it is chiefly engaged in the cotton manufacture. Stochport is situated at the junction of the Tame and Goyt. Formerly silk-weaving was the staple business, but this has declined in favour of the cotton manufacture.

Rochdale stands on the Roch, a feeder of the Irwell . its chief manufactures are woollen and cotten, and flannelmaking is carried on to a great extent Rochdale has communication with Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Laverpool, both by canal and railway Bury is pleasantly situated upon the Irwell, about two miles above its junction with the Roch. The woollen manufacture, introduced here in the reign of Edward III., still forms the staple of the place There are, also, numerous factories for the spinning of cotton and cahco-printing. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the immediate vicinity of the town Bolton le-Moors, situated on the Croale, an affluent of the Irwell, derives its name from its situation, in the midst of moors. In the fourteenth century, emigrant Flemings introduced the woollen manufacture, but it is to the manufacture of cotton, introduced in the middle of last century, that Bolton owes its present importance Sir R. Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning frame, and Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule-jenny, were natives of Bolton. Oldham, near the source of the Irk, an affluent of the Irwell, owes its rise entirely to the cotton trade. A century ago, it consisted of

è

a few thatched tenements, at present, it has a population of 53,000 It is surrounded with collieries, and the coal, which is of excellent quality, furnishes the chief supplies for Manchester, Ashton, Rochdale, and other manufacturing towns

Manchester is situated on the Irwell, at the junction of the Irk and Medlock It is the great centre of the cotton trade, and perhaps the first manufacturing city in the world. Manchester, with its neighbourhood ten miles round. absorbs about three-fourths of the entire cotton trade. It also manufactures silk goods to a large extent We hear of Manchester cotton, for the first time, in 1352; but this fabric, in spite of its name, was a kind of woollen, and the first authentic mention of the cotton manufacture in England, occurs in a work published in 1641 In 1720. Manchester had a population of 24,000, but since that time, owing to the invention of the steam-engine, and the discoveries of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and others, the trade and prosperity of the place has so much increased that, at present, it has a population of above 400,000

Macclesfield is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Bollin. Its staple business is silk, which is carried on in all its branches. Cotton also gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood supplies coal, blate, and building-stone. Warrington is built in a low situation on the Mersey, which is here navigable for vessels of seventy or eighty tons burden. The principal manufactures carried on here are pin-making, iron-founding, plass-making, and cotton-spinning

Nantuck is situated on the Weaver near the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire The word Nant means a vale, and wich, or wyche, meant in Saxon a place where salt is made The production of salt was at one time the chief business of Nantwich, but the trade is now on the decline. Cheese, however, is made in large quantities both in the town and neighbourhood, and shoemaking is carried on to a considerable extent Congleton is situated in a deep valley on the Dane. The manufacture of silk forms the principal business of the town. Middlewich, at the confinence of the Dane and Croke, is distinguished for the manufacture of salt; it is also the centre of a ranch choses district Northwick is also noted for its salt manufactures, Most of the salt of Cheshre is obtained from the brine springs; and it is estimated that above 300,000 tons are annually produced in Northwich and its vicinity. Frodsham is situated near the confluence of the Mersey and Weaver: the inhabitants are chiefly employed in salt-

refining and in the cotton factories

INVERPOOL—In the value of its foreign exports, and
the extent of its foreign trade, Liverpool is now the greatest port in the British empire, and perhaps the first port
in the world. It is the great outlet for the produce and
manufactures of Laucashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, and
Warwickshire, and exports extule fabrics, selk, iron, hardware, and enrihenware its principal import is cotton.

Britchhead, on the opposite side of the Mersey, is a thirving place with magnificent docks. The population of
Lavernool is about 450,000.

۲

THE RIVERS OF IRELAND.

THE SHANNON

Basin.—The Shannon rises in the county of Cavan, about 345 feet above the level of the sea, and soon after expands into Lough Allen. leaving this lake the river flows south and passes through Lough Rea. After leaving this Lough, it receives on its right bank the Suck. This feeder rises in Roscommon, and flows south-east, dividing the counties of Roscommon and Galway. The Shannon, after receiving the Suck, flows a little to the south-east, and having been joined by the Brusan, flows south-west and enters Lough Derg. This lake is twenty-three miles long, and has numerous bays and infets. The river, after leaving this lake, curves round to Limenick, and then expands into a broad estuary. Its length, from its source to Loop Head; a about 224 miles.

Almost the entire basin of the Shannon, which cocupies an area of about 7000 miles, belongs to the Carbonife one system. This system is windly developed in Iroland, but is not so rich in coal or metals as it is in England; hence the coal fields are not large, and are often of inferior quality. The Shannon has been compared to the Severn they are both about the same length, both flow in a similar direction, both are navigable for the greater part of their course, though this navigation is obstructed in places, by shallows and rapids, and both expand into broad esturies

Towns.—Carrick-on-Shannon, Longford, Athlone, Bal-

lmasloe, Tullamore, Banagher, Parsonstown, Killaloe, Lamerick, and Kilrush

Carrick on Shannon is the county town of Leitrim The Shannon has been rendered navigable to Lough Allen. and hence Carrick has considerable trade in butter, grain. and other agricultural produce Longford, on the Camlin, an affluent of the Shannon, is a well-built and thriving place, with important corn markets. A branch from the Royal Canal terminates here. Athlone is built on both banks of the Shannon It derives its name from Ath Luan, "the ford of the rapids" Here, in the reign of King John, a castle was built to defend the passage, and the place is still one of the chief military stations in Ireland, A canal has been constructed here, about a mile in length, to avoid some shallows. By means of railway Athlone has communication with Galway and Dublin. The first bridge in Ireland is said to have been one built across the Shannon at Athlone, (1140)

Ballmarle, on the Suck, is a neat, well-built place. It communicates both with the Shannon and Dubin by means of the Graud Canal, and has considerable trade It is noted also for its cattle markets. In the neighbourhood was fought the battle of Aghrim, (1637). Pullamore, on an affluent of the Brusna, has risen into importance from its satuation on the Grand Canal. Large quintities of grain and other provinous are shapped here for the metropolis. Banagher is built on the left bank of the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge 400 feet long, and guarded by batteries on each side Barr, or Parsonstown, is satuated on the little Brusna. There is no trade of importance. Killaber is proturesguely stated on the right bank of the Shannon there are important slate quarries in the neighbourhood.

Lowereds is the principal outlet for the counties drained by the Shannon, and has considerable trade, the chief exports are corn and other agricultural produce, the imports are timber, iron, and colonial produce. The manufacture of lace is carried on to a considerable extent The treaty of Lumerick, which terminated the struggle between James IL and Wilham III. was signed 1691. Khirukh is agreeably situated on the northern shore of the estuary. The manufacture of woollen and linen is carried on to some extent, and it has an important herring fishery.

THE BARROW, INCLUDING THE NORE AND SHIR.

Basin.—The Earrow rass in the Sheve Bloom momtains, and after flowing at first to the east, turns southward, and having been joined by the Nore, empties itself into Waterford Harbour. The Nore rases in the Sheve Bloom mountains, and flowing south-east joins the Barrow near New Ross. The source of the Sur is not far from that of the Nore, and the river flowing southwards is checked by the Knockmeledown mountains, and turning to the east flows into Waterford harbour.

The basin of these three rivers is eaclosed by the Vinclow montains the Knockneledown mountains, and the mountains of Shieve Bloom; and embraces an area of 3400 miles The mountains of Wicklow are principally of grante, the other ranges mentioned belong to the Old Red Sandstone formation. The upper courses of the Barrow, Nors, and Suar are through a Carboniferous distract, but below the junction of the Nore the Barrow flows through a Slutnian district. Two important coal fields are formed in the basin of these rivers,—those of Kilkenny and Carlow

Towns.—Portarington, Athy, Carlow, Bagnalstown, Castle Comer, Kilkenny, Thomastovn, New Ross, Templemore, Thurles, Cahn, Clonmel, Carnek, and Waterford

Portarington, on the Barrow, is perhaps the best built and cleanest form in Irealand. It recoved its present name from Arlington, one of the Canax, to whom the town and surrounding district was granted by Charles II. In the reign of William III. a colony of French Protestant refugees settled here. May 18 a contraction of Athlegan, who were mode? The Barrow is navigable to Athly, and as a branch of the Grand Canal joins the river at this place, the town has considerable trade. The chief exports to Dublin and Waterlord are corn, butter, and other pro-

duce. Carlow, like Athy, carries on a considerable trade in butter and corn. Bagnalstown is agreeably situated on the Barrow quarries of grainte and flag-stone abound in the neighbourhood.

Castle Comer 18 built on the . Deen, an affluent of the Nore important coal mines are in the vicinity. Kil-Lenny has been described as "well-built, beautifully situated, and a very interesting town. It was formerly the seat of extensive woollen manufactures, but these have decayed; and the principal dependence of the town is on the retail trade." In the neighbourhood are extensive collieries and quarries of beautiful marble. Kilkenny coal burns without flame or smoke, and yields a great heat: but its sulphurous exhalations unfit it for domestic purposes Thomastown, upon the Nore, has some trade in corn and provisions New Ross, on the Barrow, is well situated for trade: vessels of 200 tons burden can reach it at all tides It is the outlet for the counties drained by the Barrow and Nore, and imports fish from Newfoundland, and timber from America and the Baltic

Templemore, near the source of the Sur, is a neat town in an unproving district Thurles is a respectable town. standing "on a wide, scantily-wooded, uninteresting plain." It has considerable retail trade. Calur, on the Sur, is a neat, well-built town. There is considerable trade in corn, and some manufactures of linen and strawplait Clonmel is beautifully situated on the Suir. It has considerable trade in corn. cattle, bacon, and butter, large quantities of which are supplied to Laverpool, London, and Bristol. Carrick-on-Suir has also considerable trade in grain and provisions; the river is here navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. Waterford, being the great outlet for the country drained by the Barrow, Nore, and Sur, exports more agricultural produce than any other port in Ireland. Vessels of 800 tons can reach the quays: it has also steam communication with Bristol.

THE RIVERS OF EUROPE.

THE VOLGA.

Basin.-The Volga has its source in a small lake on the eastern declivity of the Valdai hills, at an elevation of 895 feet. Its course is at first north-east, and then east to its junction with the Oka. This river rises in the centre of Russia, about latitude 52 degrees north, and longitude 36 degrees east, and has a very tortuous course. but the direction is upon the whole north-east. It ioins the Volga at Nishni Novgorod, after a course of nearly 700 miles. The Volga then continues eastward until it receives the Kama. This feeder rises about latitude 58 degrees north, and longitude 53 degrees east, and has a very winding course, first to the north-east, and then south until it joins the Volga It has a length of about 1000 miles The Volca now turns to the south, and at length approaches within 32 miles of the Don; then turning sharply to the south-east, at enters the Caspian by more than 70 mouths. Its total length is estimated at 2000 miles

Owing to its great longth, the current of the Volga is not very rapid. Its waters are exceedingly pure, and abound in fish; indeed it is considered to be more prolife in fish than any other European river. The principal kinds taken are sturgeon, almon, sterick is small kind of sturgeon) pike, and perch. In some parts of its course the river is very broad, at Nishim Novgorod it is 1200 feet across, and at Astrakhan it has a width of one mile and a quarter. The basin includes an area of 636,000 square miles.

Towns.—Tyer, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Orel, Tula, Borodino, Moscow, Nishni Novgorod, Kasan, Perm, Simbirsk,

Saratof, and Astrakban

Trer, the capital of the government of the same name, is not a place of great importance Jaroslav was founded in 1025 by Jaroslay, the son of Vladimir the Great It has considerable manufactures, especially of linen and leather, and carries on an important trade with St Petersburg and Moscow Kostroma, situated at the junction of a river of that name with the Volga, is noted for the manufacture of leather "The governments of Jaroslav and Kostroma may be considered as the chief seats of manufacturing industry, from which East Europe derives its supplies "

Orel, on the Oka, is situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district It has considerable trade, having communication partly by rivers, and partly by canals, with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas. Tula, on a feeder of the Oka, has been called "the Sheffield and Birmingham of Russia." There are considerable mines of coal and iron in the neighbourhood, but the produce is only inferior in quality, and most of the iron used is brought from Siberia. Borodino, on a tributary of the Moskwa, is celebrated for the sanguinary battle fought between

Napoleon and Kutousof, (1812)

Moscow, upon the Moskwa, is one of the most singular caties in Europe Viewed from the south side of the bridge Moskva Rekor, "it seems to rise out of the water. nicturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above its snowy wall and verdant foliage, palaces and churches rear their majestic heads, crowned with numerous oppolas of glittering gold and silver, and presenting one of the most striking views of which any European city can boast" Manufactures are not carried on to any great extent in the city, but the surrounding villages and hamlets produce a large quantity of textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk Moscow is the great entrepot for the commerce of central Russia, it has considerable water communication, and is connected to St Petersburg by rail In winter the traffic by sledges is enormous, as many as 3600, loaded with goods for Teffis alone, have been known to leave the city in a single year.

Missian Nongored, built upon a steep promoutory at the junction of the Oka with the Volga, is elebrated for its annual fair, which is probably the largest in the world. Its ordinary population is about \$30,000, but during the months of July and August, while the fair is being held, there is probably ten times that number. The city has splendld water communication, and besides being a great enterplot for the surrounding district, it receives sait from Perm, precious metals from the Oural mountains, first from Siberia, and tea from China. From Astrakhan it receives the silks and shawls of central Asan, and from St Petersburg the manufactured goods of Western Europe and the noroducts of America.

Massa, picturesquely situated near the left bank of the Volga, has considerable trade, particularly in furs and tea. It is also noted for its manufacture of leather, and of a peculiar kind of scap called meeds, which, packed up in little boxes, is sent all over Rausia Ferm, upon the Kama, has considerable trade in salt and metals Sumburk is situated in a pleasant and fortale district, and, besides considerable quantities of gram, exports the produce of the fisheries of the Volga. The river is frozen over for five months in the year. Sunday, from its position, has considerable trade: it exports corn, salt fish, cattle, and manufactured goods, and imports tea, coffee, sugar, iron, glass, and earthenware, silk, cotton, and woollen goods. It has three large annual fans.

Asta Alam stands on the Volga, about thut y miles from its embonedure in the Caspina Sea. From the top of its cathedral a fine view of the city is obtained, "with its broad streets and cannals bordered by trees, the have covered with ships, and the broad mayestic Volga, with its beautiful green islands". Its manufactures are not of much importance, the fisheries forming the traple bissness of the place. Astrakhan is also the entropte of the trade with Persia and the countries to the east of the Caspina. The principal exports are furs, iron, coppor, and manufactured goods the imports, silk, cotton, drugs, and carpets.

THE DANIER.

Basin.—The Danube originates in two streams, which rise on the eastern declivity of the Schwartz Wald, at an elevation of 2850 feet. These streams unite at Donaueschingen, a small town in the grand duchy of Baden. and being joined by the Donau or Danube, the uinted stream takes this name. The river now flows to the northeast as far as Ratisbon, and receives the waters of the Iller. the Lech, and the Regen Then turning to the southeast, it receives the Isar and Inn The Inn issues from a small lake at the foot of the Rhostian Alps, and flows north-east through the deep and narrow valley of the Engadin, then passing through Tyrol, it enters Bavaria, and is joined by the Salza, and after a course of nearly 270 miles, falls into the Danube at Passau The Danube now flows to the east, and receives in succession the waters of the Ems. the March, the Raab, and Wang, it then turns due south, and is augmented by the waters of the Drave. This river rises at the eastern extremity of the Tyrol, and joins the Danube after a course of above 300 miles. It receives several feeders, the principal of which is the Mur The Danube now flows to the southeast as far as the "Iron Gate," and receives on its left bank the Theiss, on its right the Save and Morava

The Theiss, the most important tributary of the Danube, rises on the confines of the Bukowine, not far from the sources of the Pruth. Its direction is at first north-west, after which it turns to the south, and having received the Zamos, Koros, and Maros, enters the Danube after a course of at least 500 miles. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, and the river abounds in fish. The Save rises in Carniols, and has a general direction to the east, its chief afficients are the Bosna and Drin, it is subject to frequent numdations.

Below Belgrade, where the Danube is joined by the Save, the river flows through an undulating tract of country until its bed is contracted by the approach of the North Bulkans and the Carpathians, and it then passes, for a distance of sixty miles, through a succession of rapids and shallows, interspersed with rocks and sandbanks. Near the termination of this defile is the famous pass of the "Iron Gate," a deep gorge 2000 yards long, enclosed on either side by mountains of slate, and through which the river rushes with great velocity and a deafening noise.

The Dambe now makes a curve round to its junction with the Sereth and Pruth, and in this curve is augmented by the waters of the Isker and Aluta, it then turns to the east, and empties itself into the Black Sea by three mouths, besides forming the large shallow lake of Kaselim. The delta of the Dambe is a swampy flat, covered with reeds and bultwakes, the resort of large quantities of water-fowl. The total length of the river may be estimated at 1800 miles.

The basin of the Danube, which embraces an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, is bounded by the Alps, the Balkans, the Carpathans, the Russen-gebrige mountains, the Bohemian forest, and Schwartz Wald. The greater portion of this basin belongs to the Tertary formation, but the mountains which enclose it are, for the most part, composed of primary and secondary rocks. The whole basin has been divided into four lesser ones. The first consists of a vast plateau surrounded by mountains, and extends from this source of the river to Passan. During this part of its course the river flows through deep valleys, closely hermed in by wooded slopes. This tract is the most fertile and populous through which the Danube flows.

The second basin extends from Passau to the bend of the Danubas Waitzen The soul here is rich in numerals, and the climate fine and healthy. Above Vienna the scenery is very picturesque: lower down the river is crowded with islands, the most important of which are the Great and Lattle Schuitt. The third basin meludes the greater part of Hungary and Transplyania, and consists of an immense plain interspersed with stagmant pools and sandy wastes, but rich in minerals, in flocks and herds, and in wine. The fourth basin comprises Wallachia, Moldava, part of Bessarahia, and Bulgaria.

This district is flat and marshy, the soil is generally fertile, but badly cultivated.

Towns — Donausschungen, Ulm, Blenheim, Augsburg, Regensburg, Munneb, Innspruck, Salzburg, Passun, Lanz, Vienna, Brunn, Olmutz, Presburg, Komorn, Buda and Pesth, Gratz, Peterwarden, Tokay, Laybach, Belgrade, Widin, Nicopoli, Rustchuk, Silistria, Brahilov, Galatz, Jassy, and Ismail.

Jassy, and Ismail. Donaueschingen is a small town in Baden. It contains a palace, the residence of the Prince of Furstenberg. In a corner of the palace garden is a fountain of clear water, which is conducted for about fifty yards by a subtermanean channel into the Brigach, one of the streams which flow from the Schwartz Wald this fountain claims to be the source of the Danube, because here the stream first begins to bear that name. Ulm, a town of Wurtemberg, stands on the Danube, where at begins to be anygable. It was here that General Mack surrendered hunself and his samy to Napoleon in 1805. Blenkem, a small village in Bavaria, is colebrated for the victory gained by Marlborough over the French and Bavarians, (1704)

Augsburg was at one time one of the richest and most powerful cities of Germany, and it still has considerable trade and manufactures. It has several manufactories of woollen, cotton, and hnen, and is distinguished also for the making of gold and silver lace, but it owes most of its importance to its banking operations, Augsburg being, next to Frankfort, one of the most influential money markets on the Continent. It was at Augsburg that the Confession, which hears its name, was presented to the Emperor Charles V (1531,) and here was concluded the peace (1555) which secured to the Protestants the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Regensburg, or Ratisbon, is a very old city, built on the south bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen. It was once a place of considerable importance, and the German Diets were held here from 1663-1806 About six miles to the east is the Walhalla, a fine Done temple built by the late king of Bavaria, and designed to contain statues and busts of the distinguished men of Germany.

Munich, the capital of Bayaria, is situated on the left bank of the Isar. The old part of the town is quaint and irregular, but the new part, which was built mostly under the patronage of the late king, (Lonis I.) contains some splendid edifices, and Munich is now one of the finest cities in Europe It is especially distinguished for its fine galleries of paintings and sculpture. The manufactures are numerous, and some of them important, such as the manufacture of optical instruments, jewellery, glass, musical instruments, leather, and paper. Innsmuch, or Innsbruck, occupies a striking situation on both banks of the Inn, which is here crossed by a handsome suspensionbridge. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and considerable transit trade with Italy and countries to the north of the Alps. Here is a fine monument to the peasant-hero, Andrew Hofer, who distinguished himself during the war of 1809 Salzburg, on the Salza, 19 a dull-looking place in the midst of beautiful and romantic scenery It contains the tomb of Havdn, the composer, who, as well as Mozart, was a native of this place Passau is one of the strongest fortresses on the Danube; most of the town belongs to Bavaria, but a part of it is in the possession of Austria. By the treaty of Passau, (1552.) Charles V agreed to set the landgrave of Hesse at liberty, and allow freedom of conscience to the Protestants Ling is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Danube It has manufactures of woollen. lmen, silk, and cotton goods, and considerable trade. It is connected by rail with Budweis on the Elbe

VIENA is situated on an aim of the Danube where it is joined by the Wien. It has a population exceeding 400,000. This city is rich in fine arts. The Belvidere Palace contains a splendid museum, including one of the best collections of pictures in Europe. Vienna is the great emporium of the Austrian provinces north of the Alry, and is an important entrepts for the interchange of goods between Eastern and Western Europe. It has also important manufactures of cottons, salks, and velvels, and is expecially distinguished for its porcelain. The Pract, the Hyde Park of Vienna, is, perhaps, the finest public park

in Europe. It is enclosed between two arms of the Daniule, and is about four miles long and two broad This city has been the scene of many listonical events. It was besieged by the Turks in 1529 and 1683, on the first occision the siege was raised by Charles V., and on the second, John Sobieski of Poland totally defeated the enemy beneath its walls It yielded to the French in 1805 and again in 1809. In the neighbourhood of Vienna are the villages of Aspern and Essling, and a short distance off, Wagram, all scenes of victories gained by the French

Brunn, near the confluence of two small feeders of the March, is the capital of Moravia It has important woollen manufactures, and has been called the "Leeds of Austria." It has also manufactories of cotton, silk, glass, soap, and tobacco Its trade is very great, as it is connected by rail with Vienna, Prague, Breslau, and Pesth. On the west side of the town was the citadel of Spielberg, it is now used as a state prison, and here Silvio Pellico was confined for above eight years. The village of Austerlitz. the scene of Napoleon's victory, is fourteen miles to the east. Olmutz, on the March, was the ancient capital of Moravia, it has some manufactures, and an active transit trade. Presburg, the ancient capital of Hungary, and still the seat of the Diet, is prettily situated along the banks of the Danube. It has some manufactures of woollen, saltpetre, and tobacco, and a considerable transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines Komorn, at the confluence of the Waag and Danube, has one of the strongest fortresses in Europe There is here considerable trade. and excellent coal is found in the vicinity. Buda and Pesth form together the modern capital of Hungary Buda, which is built at the extremity of a range of hills which decreases in height as it approaches the Danube, is an old-fashioned looking place. It has some considerable manufactures, but its principal trade consists in its fine wines, large quantities of which are produced from the vineyards in the neighbourhood. A magnificent suspension bridge-one of the finest in Europe-connects Buda with Pesth Pesth, which is one of the best-built

and handsomest towns in the Austran dominions, has sprung up since the reign of Mana Theress. It has mann factures of silk and woodlen goods, leather, tobacco, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. The population of Buda and Pesth together is above 100,000.

From together is move induous.

Gratz, the capital of Styria, stands on both sides of the

Mur. After Salzburg and Innepruck, it possesses a more
proturesque situation than any other eity in the Austrani
empire. It has important manufactures of textile fabines,
and also of hardware and earthenware. Its trade with
Hungary, Turkey, and Transylvania is considerable, and
thas also a large share of the transit trade between
Vienna and Triesta. Petervardem, the capital of the
Slavonian military frontier, is one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian empire. It derives its name from
Peter the Hermit, who marchalled here the solders of the
first Crusade. Tolany, on the Theirs, is chiefly celebrated
for its wines.

Laybeab, the capital of Illyria, is situated on a river of the same name which joins the Save I the is some manufactures, and considerable transit trade between These and South Germany. It is celebrated for the Congress hold here in 1821. Belgrade, on the south bank of the Danube, has been the scene of many severe struggles. The Turks, under Solyman the Magnificent, obtained possession of it in 1622, and hold it till 1628, when it was taken by the Austrania, but was afterwards retaken several times by both sides. Since 1701, the Turks, who obtained it by treaty, have kept it. On the opposite side of the river is the Austran town of Seather.

Il'du is one of the strongest towns in Turkey. If has some trade in rock salt, corn, and wine. Noopole, another fortified place, is cluefly memorable for the great battle fought in the vicinity, (1396,) between the Turks under Bajazet, and the Hungannus and their allies under King Sigamund. The latter sustained a complete defeat. Russchied. has some manufactures of woulden, cotton, and sill; and some trade in cloth, corn, and indigo. Schistic is memorable for its siege by the Russians, (1854) who were oblighed to re-cross the Danube with severe loss.

Brahilor, on the right bank of the Danube, is the centre of the foreign trade of Wallachia It exports wheat, tallow, hides, salt, and tamber It has also a valuable sturgeonfishery Galatz, situated on the Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and Pruth, is the emporium of trade for Moldavia, and the chief port for the commerce carried on between Germany and the Black Sea The chief exports are grain, wine, timber, wool, and tallow, the imports, British manufactures, sugar, coal, iron, and fruits Jassy, on a small feeder of the Pruth, is the capital of There are scarcely any manufactures, but a great deal of business is done at its annual fairs 'Ismail, a Russian town, in the province of Bessarabia, was taken from the Turks by Suwarrow, (1790) It is strongly fortified, and is an important military station, but its trade is meonsiderable.

THE VISTILA.

Basin.—The Vastula rises in the Carpathians, on the borders of Moravia and Gallien. It flows at first north, then north-east, till its junction with the San. it then turns northwards and is joined by the Bug Nov bending to the north-west, it continues in that direction as far as Thorn, when, once more turning to the north, it finally empties itself into the Ballic. Its entire length is estimated at 600 miles

The greater part of the basin of the Vistula belongs to the Tertuary formation; and the district forms part of the great European plain The country is very flat, and hence the river is navigable throughout the greater part of its course. The higher ground in the upper part of the Vistula, and also most of the district drained by the Bug, belongs to rocks of the Secondary formation.

The Vistula discharges its waters by three mouths, two of which flow into the Frische Haff, but the main stream, on which Dantzic stands, flows into the gulf bearing that name

Towns.—Cracow, Warsaw, Brest-Litov, Thorn, Brombeig, Graudenz, Marienwerder, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzie.

Cracow, with a small adjacent territory, was constituted a free state by the Congress of Vienna, (1816,) but since then it has been silently absorbed into the Austrian Empire. The city stands in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Vistula, and is surrounded by very picturesque scenery. A short distance to the west is an artificial tumulus erected to the memory of Kosciusko. To the southeast of Cracow are the famous salt mines of Bochma and Wielicza, which are among the richest in the world. Within the mines are three chapels, with a pulpit, crucifix, and various statues, all sculptured out of the solid salt Warsaw stands on the left bank of the Vistula, and is connected by a bridge of boats with its suburb Praga It is the great commercial entrepot for Poland, and has two large annual fairs After the Diet was transferred to it from Cracow in 1566, it became the capital of Poland. In 1794 the Poles expelled the Russian garrison which had previously occupied it, and for a time held the city against the enemy After displaying great valour, Kosciusko was defeated and taken prisoner, and Praga being captured, the city forthwith surrendered.

Brest-Iston, or Bress-Istonell, stands on the right hand of the Bug. It is strongly forthfiel, and has tade in grain, hemp, and flax Thorn, on the right bank of the Vistolia, has considerable trade, and strong forthfications It is noted as being the birthplace of Coperneus, (1472–1642) Bromberg, on the Baa, near its confinence with the Vistolia, has considerable trade, and manufactures of chicory and tobacco. A cand runs from here to Nakel on the Netz, an affluent of the Oder. Graudenz, on the right bank of the river, is a place of considerable strength It has manufactures of cloth and tobacco, and some trade in cloth and critical strength.

Mercenser der stands on a small feeder of the Vistula. It has a handsome enthedral, a few manufactures, and a little trade. How enbury on the Negath, an arm of the Vistula, is interesting as being the seat of the Teutonic English. To the north-east of the town, on the summit of a small hill, stands the ruins of the Teutonic castle, or unlace of the Grand Masters. Marenburg fell into the

THE ODER

59

hands of the Poles by their conquest of the Teutomo knights, (1457,) and was ceded to Prussia at the treaty of Thorn (1466)

Elling stands on a small navgable stream which falls into the Frashe Haff The manufactures counset principally of soon, tobacca, sugar refining, and chicory The trade is very important, the exports being corn, timber, facz, and hemp, and the produce of its manufactures Stemboats sail daily for Komgeberg Dantice is an accent and badly built bown, but as a corn port runks second only to Odessa, it exports also tumber, beer, flax and hemp, amber and salt- and imports manufactured goods, colonial produce, wines, and furs By means of a deep canal, the sandbanks which encumber the Vistual immediately below the town are avoided, and vessels of large size come close up to it.

THE ODER.

Basin.—The Oder rises in Moravia, about fifteen miles east of Olmutz, at an elevation of 1800 feet. It runs at first north-east until it leaves the Austran dommions, and then turns north-west It continues in this direction, with a very tortious course, until it is joined by the Lower Neisses, then, flowing northwards, its augmented by the waters of the Wartha, and finally empires itself into the Great Haff. The Wartha, which is by far the most considerable feeder of the Oder, brings with it the waters of the Netze

The Oder drains the greater part of the Prussian provinces of Pomerana, Posen, and Silesia, and the basin belongs almost entirely to the Tertasry formation. Pomerana is, for the most part, a sandy plain, covered with lieaths and forests Agraculture is in a bookward state, but crops of grain, flax, hemp, and tobacco are raised. Posen is naturally more fertile, but agriculture is in a backward state. Silesia has a productive soil, rear a great number of sheep, and, in the mountainous districts of the south-seast, is exceedingly rinch in minerals. Coal

is found in many parts, and there are valuable mines of iron, zinc, and copper.

Towns -Oppeln, Glatz, Neisse, Breslau, Liegnitz, Frankfort, Posen, Stettin, and Swinemund.

Oppeln is a walled town, has a royal salt magazine, and a population of about 8000. Glatz, on the Upper Neisse, being a frontier town, is strongly fortified. The celebrated Baron Trenck was confined here, and made his escape by leaning from the walls Various manufactures are carried on, amongst others linen, woollen, cotton, leather, and carnets. The town of Nesse is also strongly fortified, and has considerable trade.

Bieslau is the second city in Prussia It has numerous breweries and distilleries, with manufactures of linen, cotton, woollen, and silk. It is the great entrepot of Silesia, and most of the manufactured goods of the province are disposed of at its fairs. Metals from the mines. and timbers from the forests, are brought here in large quantities, with flax, hemp, and cattle from Moldavia and the Ukraine It has the largest wool fair in Germany. It communicates by railway with Vienna, Stettin, Berlin. and Hamburg. Lacgustz, on the Katzbach, a feeder of the Oder, is an old, but well-built and handsome town. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton, and the gardeners in the vicinity are said to be the most skilful in Silesia In the neighbourhood, Frederick the Great mined a decisive victory over the Austrian general, Laudohn. (1760) Frankfort-on-the-Oder is a well-built town It has considerable textile manufactures, besides some of leather, earthenware, and sugar. Its trade is considerable, for, besides its river communication, it is connected by canals with the Elbe and Vistula Its three large annual fairs are well attended. In the neighbourhood a sangunary conflict took place between Frederick the Great and the Austrians and Russians, (1759) Posen, upon the Waitha, is not a place of much importance. Watchmaking is carried on to some extent, and here are manufactures of leather, huen, and firearms

Stettin is the second port in Prussia, and, indeed, as regards imports, it is the first. It has considerable manufactures of various kinds, and the most extensive sugar refining in Prussia. The principal articles of export consist of liness, corn, wood, timber, and zno, the chief imports are colonial produce, wine, cotton, stuffs, variand raw cotton, hardware, coal, and salt Sumenuad, on the island of Usedom, is the outport of Stettin, where the learner vessels unload; its port is now the best on the whole south coast of the Baltice.

THE ELBE

Basin—The Dibe rises in the slopes of Schneckoppe, in the Risesn-gebrie mountains, at an elevation of 400 feet It flows at first south through a wild, narrow valley, and then, bending round to the north-west, is joined by the Moldau. Flowing now towards the north, and having been joined by the Egen, it enters Saxony Turning now to the north-west, it receives in succession the waters of the Mulde, Saale, and Havel, with the Sprea Between Hamburg and Harburg, the Elbe is divided into several arms, enclosing some large islands, but these arms soon afterwards unite, and the never proceeds in one stream to the sea. At Curharen the estimary is about twelve miles wide. The total length of the niver is 720 miles

The basm of the Elbe may be divided into three parts Bohemie is an elevated plateau surrounded by the Riesengebirge, Erz-gebirge, Bohmer Wald, and Moravian mountains. It possesses vast foreasts, and is ruch in mines. Saxony is a hilly district, ruch in mines. Saxony is a hilly district, ruch in mines. Saxony is a fertile soil. It has an excellent breed of sheep. The lower portion of the basm of the Elbe is composed almost entirely of sandy plans, covered with forests, morasses, and small lakes, only shightly fertile, but well cultivated.

Towns—Budwess, Prague, Carlsbad, Dresden, Torgau, Wittenburg, Chemutz, Freiberg, Dessau, Hof, Jenn, Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg, Bautzen, Berlin, Hamburg, Altona, Stade, and Cuxhaven.

Budwers, on the Moldau, is well built. It has manu-

factures of woollens, muslins, and damask, and considerable trade in leather and ahoes; there is rull to Linz. Prague is a fine healthy town in the midst of beautiful scenery. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, sik, and woclien stuffs, and is the great centre of the trade of Bohemia. This city contains the tomb of Tycho Brahe, who died 1601. Carlabed stands in a romantic valley, near the junction of the Tepel with the Eger. It is the most celebrated watering-place in Germany, and contains the lottest springs in Europe. These springs are said to have been discovered by the Emperor Charles IT, when lunting in the vicinity, (1376). Carlabed was the favourite residence of Gotthe, Hoffman, and Wenner.

Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is one of the best built and finest cities in Europe. It is situated in the centre of the Saxon wine district, occupying the most beautiful and richly cultivated portion of the valley of the Eibe Few cities possess so many attractive collections of art and antiquity; its picture gallery, taken as a whole, is perhaps the finest to be found north of the Alps Its manufactures are not important, what is called Dresden porcelain is made at Meissen, fourteen miles lower down the Elbe Torgau, on the Elbe, in Prussian Saxony, is a strongly fortified place Here Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, (1760) Wettenburg, on the Elbe, is the cradle of the Reformation Lather and Melancthon were both professors in its university, and are both buried in its cathedral. A very handsome statue of Lather has been erected in the market-place Luther's apartment, in the old Angustine convent, is still to be seen, and the autograph of Peter the Great on the wall is preserved by a glass covering. The university of Wittenburg has been transferred to Halle.

Chemits, on a river of that name, an affluent of the Mulde, is the principal manufacturing town in Savony The cotton goods, especially stockings, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. There are also manufactures of woollen, inen, and silk. Chemitz is the birthplace of Paffendorf Freierg, near the existent branch of the Mulde, is the centre of a roth mining dis

tract. The minerals consist of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt. The mines, which are worked in rocks of the primary formation, are, however, not so productive as formerly. The cathedral of Freiberg contains the tombs of Maurice of Saycory, and the celebrated geologist Weiner Deson, the capital of the duchy of Anhia-Dessan, is stated in a beautiful valley on the left bank of the Mulde It has manufactures of woollen, hinen, leather, and tobacco, and an important corn market. The vicinity is covered with beautiful gardens Mendelssohn, the publicabler, was born here in 1729, he died in 1784.

Hot, a town of Bayaria, stands on the left bank of the Saale It has manufactures of woollen, hnen, and cotton. and there are mines of iron and marble in the vicinity Jeng a town in the principality of Saxe-Weimar, is celebrated for its university, which attained its highest prosperity towards the end of last century, when it numbered among its professors Schiller, Humboldt, Fichte, Schelling, and Griesbach, and had above 1000 students. The battle of Jena was fought in 1806. Leaguig stands on the White Elster, a tributary of the Saale Next to Hamburg, it is the chief trading city in Germany, and is the first book emporium in the world It contains manufactures of cotton, leather, silk, and tobacco but its characteristic feature is its book trade, about fifty million printed sheets are produced annually. The fairs of Leipzig are the most celebrated in Germany they are held at the New Year, at Easter, and at Michaelmas The last two are the most important, and are attended by merchants from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America A severe battle took place here, (1813.) in which Napoleon was defeated by the Allies Halle, a town of Prussian Saxony, stands on the Saale It has some manufactures of textile fabrics, but its most important production is salt. The annual produce is about 11,000 tons Outside the walls a monument has been erected to the memory of the soldiers who died here of the wounds received at the battle of Leinzig

Magdeburg, the capital of Prussan Saxony, is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. The citadel, on an island in the Elbo, serves also as a state prison,—Baron Trenck, Lafayette, and others, having been confined here the manufactures consist of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, and there are also beet sugar and chicory factories. The trade, which derives great fachities from the central satuation of the town, is very important. Bautsen, a town of Saxony, stands on the Spree It is well built, with broad streets, and suburbs adorned with beautiful gardens. It has considerable manufactures of tobacco, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and has large ron, copper, and tile-works. The battle of Bautzen was fought May 21 and 29, 1813.

BERLIN, the capital of Prussa, is situated in the midst of a sandy plain upon the river Spree It is a well-built and landsome city, and its principal street, Uniter den Linden, is perhaps unsurpassed it is three-quarters of a mile in length, and of great width, its centre being occupied by a double avenue of hime trees, which give to the street its name. The manufactures of Berlin are various and extensive, and include woollen, silk, and cotton goods, porcelain, and cast-iron works. About eighteen miles south-west of Berlin is Potadam, the Versaulies of Prussia. The barnacks here are very extensive. In its environs is Son Souc, the favourite residence of Frederick the Great, and the place where he expired, August 1785.

"Hamburg, the principal commercial city and senport of Germany, stands on the right bank of the Elbe, at its junction with the Alster. This river rises in Holstein, some miles above the city, and spreads into two considerable lakes, the Outer and Inner Alster. The latter, surrounded by broad vallis planted with trees, and by magnificent buildings, so noe of the principal ornaments of the city. The menufactures of Hamburg consist of woollen, hinen, cotton, and silk goods, tobacc, and refined signar, and the trade embraces almost every article of German mountactures, and Rhenish winer; the imports are colonial produce, British manufactures raw cotton, ctton yare, hides, and coal. Hamburg was

founded by Charlemagne towards the close of the eighth century

Allona, the second city in Denmark, stands on the Elbe, a little below Hamburg I is most important manufacture is that of tobacco: there are also son, die, and chemical works It has connected with Kiel and Rendsburg by rul Stade a town of Hanover, stands near the left bank of the Elbe Tolls were here formerly exacted from all vessels passing up the Elbe, but they have now been redeemed, at a cost to England of £150,000. By the treaty of 1815 the navigation of the Elbe ought to be free throughout its course Cuckerar, at the mouth of the Libe, is a scaport belonging to Hamburg The harbour is spaceous and deep, and furnished with a lighthouse. It is much frequented in summer by sca-bathers.

THE RHINE

Basin.-The Vorder-Rhine rises in Mount St Gothard. at an elevation of 6580 feet, and takes a north-east direction through the magnificent raying of Rheinwald, enclosed with rocks 3000 feet high, clothed to their summits with stately firs At the lower end of this ravine the river is somed by the Hinter-Rhine, and the united stream flows northwards through a fertile and romantic valley as far as lake Constance. Leaving this lake and turning to the west, the Rhine forms the celebrated falls of Schaffhausen, and winding its way between lofty rocks, it at length reaches Basle. Before reaching Basle the Rhine is joined by the Aar, which drains the greater part of Switzerland This river rises in the mass of St Gothard. and at first flows to the west, drawing the lakes Brienz and Thun. At the confluence of the Same it turns to the north and receives the Thiel, which drains lake Brienne and Neuchatel, the Reuss which flows from lake Lucerne. and the Lammat from lake Zurich

At Basle the Rhine turns to the north, and continues in that direction as far as Mentz, having received the waters of the Neckar and Mayn. The Neckar rises in the Black Forest mountains, near the source of the Danube, and takes a circuntous course at first to the north and them to the west, and joms the Rhme at Manhleum The Mayn rases in the Fohtsblerg, in the north-east of Bavana, and flows west with many windings until it falls into the Rhme nearly opposite Mentz. Flowing now for a short distance to the west, the Rhine then turns to the north-west, and keeps this direction until it enters Holland Before this, however, it is joined on its left bank by the Moselle, and on the right by the Lahn, Ruhr, and Lappe The Moselle, and on the right by the Lahn, Ruhr, and Lappe The Moselle rises in the Vosges mountains, and flows north-east with a very tortuous course until its confluence with the Rhme.

The Rhme enters Holland with a breadth of about 2000 feet, and soon afterwards spits into two branches, the southern one taking the name of Waal. Still lower down, the river again divides, the main arm taking the name of Leek, the other, which flows past Utrecht and Leyden, being called the Old Rhme Just after entering Holland, the Rhine throws off a branch called the Yssol, which enters the Zuyder Zee, and midway between Utrecht and Leyden, the Amstel leaves the main stream and flows into the estuary called the Y. The delta of the Rhine is the largest in Europe, and embraces an area of above 4000 miles. The total length of the river is at least 800 miles.

The whole basin of this river has an area of about 80,000 square miles, and may be conveniently divided into four parts —from its source to Basie, from Essle to Mentz; from Mentz to Bonn, and from Bonn to the see. Wildness, grandeur, and romantic beauty characterists the Rhine in the first part of its course but owing to rapids, rocks, and waterfalls, it is of little commercial value. But after leaving Basie it becomes a broad and navigable river, and flows through a rich open valley from thirty to fifty miles broad. This district,—including the valley of the Neckar and Mayne,—is perhaps the finest part of Germany · the climate is warm and dolightful, and the soil produces almonds, chestants, and grapes.

But the secrety most generally admired lies between Mentz and Boin "The Rhine here pursues a meandering course, post between lofty and eraggy mountains, and resembles rather a succession of lakes than a tiver. These mountains, however, are rifer all only mountains in minimizer. They have often, indeed, the steepness, rudeness, and overchanging ridges of the mountains bordering the Rhone, but, as compered to them in size, they are but mole hills. The groves on the hill sides are few and far between; but there is no grove without a church spire rising in the midst and overchoping the trees. Frequently a darnig and faint-tie cliff, crowned by an ancient eastle frowns over the river, or rises majestically from the brow of the steep"—[M. Cullock, Geographical Dictionary]

The Rhine below Bonn is a broad and sluggish river, but of great importance as a commercial linghway. A curious fetture in the navigation of the river, is those large rafts of timber, sometimes 1000 feet long, which are occasionally met with, but of late veries the plan of con-

structing very large rafts has fallen into disuse

Towns —Clur, Constance, Schaffmusen, Berne, Neuchatel, Lucerne, Zurch, Basle, Strasbourg, Cartsgrotte, Speyer, Stuttoard, Basle, Strasbourg, Cartsgrotte, Speyer, Stuttoard, Horstones, Batreuth, Numberg, Worzburg, Flankroorn, Mentz; Wiesbaden, Metz, Treves, Coblente, Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Nimeguen, Zutphen, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, and Amstendam.

Chur, or Core, is a small but interesting city on the Vorder-Rhune. From its stutation it is the centre of an important transit trade between Western Germany and Italy. Lous Philippe, late King of the Krench, taught mathematics here for some time. Constance, on the southern shore of the lake, belongs to Baden The famous council which sentenced Huss and Jeroms to death, sat from 144 to 1418. The house in which Huss readed, and the place where he was burned, are still pointed out. The present inhabitants of Constance are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of their unwayand, or in the fisheres of the lake. Schaffkousen is chiefly celebrated for its magnificent falls, which are about three miles west of the town.

The height of these falls varies, according to the season, from fifty to seventy-five feet; and they are distinguished for their immense volume of water. Berne, on the Aar. is the handsomest town in Switzerland, and the reputed capital of the Swiss Confederation. Neuchatel, which stands on the borders of its lake, is distinguished for its manufacture of watches, rewellery, and mathematical instruments Lucerne stands up the Reuss, where it issues from the lake This lake presents every variety of beautiful scenery, from the gentle grassy slope to the steep precipice. Its navigation, owing to violent and sudden storms, is very dangerous; yet steamers ply regularly upon it. Zurich is beautifully situated at the northern extremity of the lake of that name: it is distinguished for its manufactures of cotton and silk. The Reformation in Switzerland was begun here by Zumglius. (1519)

Baste, on the Rhine, is the greatest commercial and manufacturing town in Switzerland. It is especially distinguished for its ribbons, and it also produces gloves, paper, leather, and printed cottons. In the vicinity a cross is erected to commemorate the battle of St Jacobs (1444.)" when 1600 Swiss kept a French army of twenty times their number in check for ten hours Holbein, Bernouilli, and Euler were natives of Basle. Strasbourg, on the left bank of the Rhine, is one of the most important fortresses of France It is celebrated for its fine cathedral, which has a spire of 466 feet high, that is, about five feet higher than the great pyramid of Cheons The famous astronomical clock has been standing still for many years. Carlsrule. (Charles' Rest), the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, is situated on a fine plam, about four miles east of the Rhine It is built in the form of an outspread fan round the grand ducal palace It is quite a modern city. and has sprung up round a hunting seat built by Charles William, margrave of Baden, in 1715 Specer, or Speces is one of the most ancient cities in Germany. It is built a on the left bank of the Rhme, and belongs to Bavaria, The Protest given in to the Diet assembled here in 1529. obtained for the German reformers the name of Protestnnta

Stattgardi, the capital of Wurtemberg, stands on a small feeder of the Neckar It is a clean and handsome place, in the midst of beautiful scenery The book-trade here is very important, and Stuttgardt is inferior in this respect only to Leipzig and Berlin. Headelberg, a town of Biden. stands on the left bank of the Neckar The streets are narrow, and the buildings crowded, but the surrounding scenery 1s, perhaps, the lovehest in Germany. The famous tun of Heidelberg, which is kept in a vault beneath the castle, is capable of bolding 800 hogsheads Mannheim, at the junction of the Neckar and Rhine, is the most commercial town in Baden. It has considerable transit trade by the Rhine and Neckar. Norms, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, stands on the left bank of the Rhine It is a very old place, and has a decayed appearance. The vicinity of Worms is, in a great measure, covered with vineyards. and the town has considerable trade in wine and other nemcultural produce The diet of Worms was held 1521.

Barreuth, on the Mayn, lies among rich meadows at the foot of the Fichtel Gebirge. It has manufactures of norcelain, linen, and cotton, and there are also marble-works. glass works, and a sugar-refinery. In the cemetery is a monument erected to Jean Paul Richter, who died here in 1825. Nurnberg, or Nuremberg, the second city in Bavaria, stands on a feeder of the Mayn During the middle ages it was the Birmingham of Continental Europe. and had an extensive commerce. It has been long celebrated for its manufactures of wooden clocks and toys. and it also produces various kinds of metallic goods and newellery Watches are said to have been invented here. (1477) Albert Durer, the painter, was born here, (1471) Wurtsburg, on the right bank of the Mayn, is strongly fortified, and has considerable manufactures and trade. Frankfort, one of the free cities of Germany and seat of the Diet, is situated in a beautiful, but narrow valley, on the Mayn It is one of the great centres of the inland trade of Germany, and is the head of its money market. It has two large annual fairs, though they are not so well attended as formerly. It was the native place of Goethe. who was born here in 1749 Mentz, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, stands on the left bank of the Bhine, opposite the mouth of the Mayn. It is strongly fortified, and is garrisoned by Prussan and Austrian soldiers. Its manufactures are not important, but it has considerable trade in corn, vine, and timber Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, was a native of this place, and a statue has been ferested to his memory.

Wiesbaden, the capital of the duchy of Nassau, stands on a small feeder of the Rhine It lies amidst gardens and orchards in a very pleasant district, and is a fashionable watering-place. Metz (pronounced Mess,) on the Moselle, is one of the strongest fortresses of France, It has also considerable woollen manufactures, and produces large quantities of wine, brandy, and vinegar. Treves, near the confluence of the Saar and Moselle, is, perhans, the most ancient city in Germany. The whole valley of the Moselle is covered with vineyards, and Treves has considerable trade in wine The basin of the Saar is rich in mines of coal iron, and lead. Coblents is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine. whence its ancient name Confluentes. A fine bridge of ? freestone crosses the Moselle, and a bridge of boats connects the town with Ehrenbreitstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine Coblentz itself is strongly fortified, and, together, they are capable of accommodating 100,000 men Coblentz has considerable trade, and exports wine, oil, grain, iron, and Seltzer water. Bonn, on the left bank of the Rhine, has a very pleasing appearance, being encircled with walls and surrounded with gardens. It derives its chief celebrity from its university, which has numbered among its professors Schlegel and Niebuhr Beethoven was born here, (1770.) and the late Prince Consort was a student here

N'imequen, on the Waal, is strongly fortified A treaty was concluded here between Span, France, and Holland in 1678. Zutphen, on the Yssel, is likewise a fortified town. It was taken and pillaged by the Spaniards in 1683, but was retaken by the troops under Prince Maurice In this stegs Eur P Sydney received the wound of which he died at the early age of thirty-two. Ratterdam is the second city in Holland. It is the great outlet for the

countries drained by the Rhine and Meuse; the principal exports are agricultural and colonial produce, grain, timber, and wine. Steam packets run regularly to London, Cologne, and Masstricht, on the Meuse. Erasmus was a native of Rotterdam and a monument has been erected to his memory Utrecht is one of the best situated cities in Holland, being built on a tract of ground more elevated than the surrounding country. It is the centre of a nopulous agricultural district, and has a busy appearance The union of Utrecht was signed here, (1579,) and the peace of Utrecht, (1713) Leyden, on both banks of the Old Rhine, is a clean and well-built town, surrounded by windmills, country seats pleasure grounds, meadows and gardens In 1573-74 it sustained a memorable siege against the Spaniards, and, as a reward, was offered by the Prince of Orange either exemption from certain taxes or a university, it chose a university, which soon after became famous Rembrandt, the painter, was born in the immediate vicinity in 1606

AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, is built at the mouth of the Amstel By means of canals the city is cut up into ninety islands, connected together by 250 bridges, mostly of stone. It has considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods, machinery, and shipbuilding, but it is principally distinguished as a place of trade. The exports consist partly of the produce of Holland, partly the produce of her colonies, and partly the produce of different parts of Europe, which is brought here as a convenient entrepôt. To avoid the dangerous navigation of the Zuyder Zee, a canal has been cut from the Helder to the estuary called Y, (pronounced eve.) and Amsterdam has water communication with all parts of Holland. By rail it communicates with the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Arnheim, and Prussia. The philosopher Spinosa, Swammerdam the naturalist, and Admiral de Ruyter, were natives of Amsterdam

THE SEINE.

Basin.-The Seine rises in the plateau of Langres,

about twenty miles north-west off Dijon, and flows northwest until it is joined by the Aube. Turning now westward, it receives, on its left bank, the Yome, and then, again bending to the north, it is augmented by the waters of the Marie. This tributary rises about three miles from the village of Langres, and, after a course of about 280 miles, joins the Same at Charenton. The course of the Seme is now very tortuous, and its general direction is to the north-west until it enters into the English Channel. In this part of its course it receives the Oise on the right bank, and the Eure on the left. The total length of the Seme is nearly 500 miles.

Ås the Same does not rise at any great elevation, its current is gentle and well suited to navigation. Owing, however, to this gentle current and the width of the estuary—about seven miles—the tide rushes up the river with great force. The banks of the Seine below Paris have been much praised for their beauty

Towns.—Chatillon, Troyes, Bar-sur-Aube, Auxerre, Sens, Fontamebleau, Melun, Chaumoni, Chalons, Epernay, Meaux, Pans, Sevres, Versaulics, St Cloud, St Dens, St Germans, Rhems, Sossons, Compiègne, Chatres, Evreux Loviers, Elberf, Rouen, Harfleur, and Havre, Evreux Loviers, Elberf, Rouen, Harfleur, and Havre,

Chathlow-sur-Sens is a clean, well-built town, with some trade and manufactures Toyer, on the Sens, has manufactures of cotton and woollen, with some bleaching establishments, it was once noted for its fars: Ba-sar-Aute is agreeably situated on the right bank of the river. It has considerable trade in corn, runs, and wool. In 1814, a severe action was fought here between Napoleon and the allies Auzere has a fine situation upon the left bank of the Yonne, which here becomes navigable It has considerable trade in wood and wine, especially the latter, of which about 120,000 tims are annually sent to Paris and Normandy. Sens, lower down the stream, has an active trade an agricultural produce. Thomas-3 Becket took refuge here about 1166. Several councils were held here in the middle ages.

Fontanchleau, in the midst of a forest of the same name, stands about two miles from the left bank of the

THE SLINE 73

Seine. It has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stoneware, and a trade in wine, fruits, cattle, and horses The palace of Fontainebleau is one of the most magnificent in France, and is surrounded with a beautiful park. It was here that Napoleon signed his abdication, (1814) Mclun, on both banks of the Scine, is a very ancient place It has some manufactures of woollen and cotton, and a trade in agricultural produce. Chaumont stands on the left bank of the Marne It has manufactures of woollen and cotton, and a trade in iron, gloves, and brandy On March 1st. 1814, the allied powers concluded a treaty here against Napoleon, this formed the basis of what was afterwards called the Holy Alliance Chalons-sur-Marne has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and chamoisleather, and a considerable trade in grain, hemp, wool, and champagne Here Attala was defeated in 481. Epernay is the principal entrepôt for the wines of Champagne, the best of which are produced in its immediate vicinity Meaux is pleasantly situated on the Marne manufactures of cotton, leather, and earthenware, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. The cathedral contains the tomb of Bishop Bossuet, who died here in 1704

Parts is the second city in Europe in size and population . but is, perhaps, unrivalled in the magnificence of its public buildings and in the number of its literary and scientific institutions, museums, libraries, and galleries of art. The National Labrary is, perhaps, the largest in the world : and the gallery of the Louvre, during the latter years of the reign of Napoleon, was the finest that ever existed The manufactures of Paris are very important. and include silk, cotton, jewellery, and tobacco Sevres, with its famous manufacture of porcelain, hes about five miles to the west A large museum is established here in which are selected specimens of most kinds of earthenware manufactured in Europe Five miles still further west is Versailles, with its palace which Louis Philippe converted into a national museum. St Cloud, also on the left side of the Seine, is within four miles of Paris. St Denis, the burnal-place of the French kings, is three miles

to the north, and St Germans, the residence of James II , on the left bank of the Seine, is twelve miles to the north-west. Rheims stands on the Vesle, an affluent of the Assne which flows into the Ose Its cathedral is one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe, and here the kings of France, with few exceptions, have been crowned since the time of Philip Augustus. Rheims is a centre of the manufacture of woollen stuffs, which extends over the whole neighbourhood. It is also a great depôt for champagne wines. Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., was born at Rheims, (1619) Soissons is a fortified town on the Alsne, a feeder of the Oise It was here that Clovis defeated the Roman general, and put an end to the Western Empire. (486) Compidencia agreeably situated a mile below the junction of the Aisne, between a forest and the river Olse. Its royal chateau, built under Louis XV., is one of the finest structures of its kind in France The forest of Compidence covers an area of more than 3000 acres. It was at the siege of this place that the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner, (1430) Charties, on the Eure, is a very old place with a very

Charles, of the Eure, is a very da pince with a very fine cathedra. It manufactures woollen goods, eartherware, and leather, and has the largest gram markets in France. Events, on an affinent of the Eure, has some considerable manufactures, and a trade in gram, seeds, and timber. Counsers, on both banks of the Eure, ranks with Elbeuf and Sedan as one of the principal cloth towns of France. It has also several worsted mills, tanneries, and factories for machinery. Elbeuf is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley on the left bank of the Seme. It is the clief woollen town in France, and is the entroptic for the cloths of Louviers and Sedan, and for the wool of Spain, Italy, Germanny, and England.

"Rouen, the great centre of the cotton manufactures of France, stands on the Seme, about forty-four miles from its mouth. It contains a noble eathedral, in which is the tomb of Richard Centre & Lion. Bendes its cotton manufactures, it manufactures silks, velvets, hardware, and earthenware Vessels of 200 tons can reach the city, and it carries on a considerable trade not only with Europe. but with the Levant and America. Among illusticius mativare of Roien are may menton Cornelle, Fontenelle, and Bochart the great Oriental scholar. Herfleur, on the right shore of the estamy of the Senne, has not so much trade as it once had The chief exports are corn, cider, dairy and other produce. About 7000 dozen eggs are said to be exported every week to England. Sir Sidney Smith was taken prisoner here in 1796. Havre, on the north side of the estarry of the Senne, is the second port in France, and the great outlet for the country drauned by the Senn. Pinc the Senne, and inon-wave, flour, wine, and liqueurs. The imports are colonial produce, cotton, and tobacco.

THE LOIRE

Basin. - The Loure rises in the western slope of the Cevenne mountains, about twenty miles north-west of Privas, and flows with a very winding course towards the north as far as Nevers near which it is somed by the Allier This tributary rises at the foot of mount Lozère. in the chain of the Cevennes, and flows parallel to the Loire, from which it is separated by the mountains of Forez. The Loire now continues its course to the northwest, until it reaches Orleans, where it bends to the west. and maintains this direction until it empties itself into the Bay of Biscay. In this part of its course it receives on its left bank the Cher and Vienne, and on its right the Mayenne, which brings with it the waters of the Loire and Sarthe The total length of the Loire is about 640 miles, and its basin has been estimated at 50,000 square miles.

The Lore rises at an elevation of 4800 feet, and therefore has a rapid current. It is also subject to frequent mundations, to prevent which banks have been constructed below Orleans. In some places also the navigation is impeded by sandbanks, and below Nantes, where the river expands into a broad estuary, there are numerous islands and shallows.

Towns .- Le Puy, St Etienne, Roanne, Decize, Nevers.

Clermont, Moulins, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Bourges, Limoges, Poictiers, Saumur, Alençon, Le Mans, Mayenne, Laval, Angers, and Nantes.

Le Puv. the capital of Haute-Lore, is a narrow, badlybuilt town, noted for its manufacture of white and black lace. St Etienne, on both banks of the Farens, an affluent of the Lorre, is situated in the centre of one of the richest coal-fields of France. It has important manufactures of fire-arms, hardware, and cutlery, and in the town and neighbourhood about 40,000 persons are employed in silk and ribbon making. St Etienne is connected by rail with Lyons. Roanne, situated upon the Loire where it becomes navigable, has manufactures of muslins, calicoes, and woollen fabrics; and some trade in corn, wine, timber, and charcoal It is connected with St Etienne by rail Decize is picturesquely situated on an island, in the Loire, and connected to either bank with a bridge. It possesses several iron-works, and there are rich mines of coal in the neighbourhood. The glass-works of Charbonnière, about a mile distant, make about 100,000 bottles monthly

Nevers, situated on the Loire, about four miles above the influx of the Alher, is pleasantly situated, but badly It has important manufactures of iron, china. and glass There is also considerable trade in timber for ship building, charcoal, wine, and salt Clermont, on an affluent of the Alber, is surrounded by an amphitheatre of volcanic mountains, of which Puy-de-Dôme is the culminating point. It has various, but not important manufactures; but its trade is considerable, as it is the entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding departments. The chief articles of trade are flax, hemn, corn, wine, cheese, leather, and linen fabrics. Four large fairs are held annually. It was here that the famous council was held in 1095, when the first Crusade was determined on. Gregory of Tours and Pascal were natives of Clermont. Moulins, on the Alber, stands in a fertile plain. There are several vineyards and mulberry plantations in the vicinity, and coal and limestone are found at a short distance from the town. Moulins carries on some important

manufactures, especially of cutlery; and it has considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, timber, coals, and cattle

Orleans, on the Loire, is situated in the midst of a fertile and well-cultivated country. Its trade is not so great as formerly, but it has manufactures of woollen, cotton, refined sugar, and vinegar In the city is a bronze statue erected to Joan of Arc. who compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans, (1429) Bloss, on the right bank of the Lorre, is noted for the beauty of its situation manufactures gloves, earthenware, and leather, and has considerable trade in wine, brandy, cloth, and timber. It was here that the Duke of Guise and his brother were murdered by order of Henry III., (1588.) and here Catherine de Medici died. Tours stands on a narrow tongue of land between the Loire and Cher, and is noted for the beauty of its environs. The manufacture of silk was first introduced here from Italy; and it still produces both silk and woollen goods

Bourges, on an afflient of the Cher, is a place of great antiquity. It has some manufactures of woollen, cultery, and leather, and some trade in grain, hemp, wool, and timber Jacques Cœur, the unfortunate treasurer of Chineles VII., was a native of this place. Langues is built on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Vienna. Its manufactures include glass, earlhenware, woollen and cotton goods, and brandy It has also considerable trade in manufactured goods, agracultural produce, salt, and iron. Poetiers, on a tributary of the Vienne, is chiefly memorable for the great battle fought here, September 19, 1336. Between this city and Tours, the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel in 732. Saussur, on the Loure, has some manufactures of hien, leather, and inconware, with a brusk trade in provisions

Alongon, on the Sarthe, is well-built and pleasantly attusted. It has some manufactures of lace, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics; and the district produces abundance of cattle, poultry, and horses, iron, grante, and freestone. Le Mans stands on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which flows the Sarthe. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and war-candles; and a considerable trade in these, and in clover and lucerne seed, iron, salt, wine, and brandy In 1793, the Vendeans sustained here one of their worst defeats. Mayenne, on the river of the same name, has some manufactures of linen, calico, and cotton, Laval, lower down the river, is on the high road from Brest to Paris. It was built in the ninth century by Charles-le-Chauve, to check the incursions of the Bretons. It has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, and some bleaching-grounds and maible-works Angers, the ancient capital of Amou, stands on both sides of the Mayenne, about five miles above its confluence with the Loire It has manufactures of sailcloth, handkerchiefs, leather, wax, and sugar, and a considerable trade in corn, wines, brandy, hemp, flour, and fruits. Angers is surrounded with gardens and vineyards; and in the vicinity are important slate-quarries and mines of coal and iron. There is a railway to Paris.

Mantes—This "is a noble city, and its aituntion can scarcely be excelled. It stands upon the slopes and summit of a gentle hill, half encarcled by the Lore, which is broad, clear, and toerably rapid, and its beauty is greatly uncerased by several islets which dot the river exactly opposite to the town, and which are covered with pretty country-houses and gardens. The manufactures consist of woollen, linen, and cotton goods; there are also numerous sugar refineries, bleenfields, and ship-yards. As a commercial port is ranks next to Havre. It is the great outlet for the district dramed by the Lore, and exports silk, wine, woollen and cotton goods, wheat, and refined sugar, and imports colonal produce, oction, timber, and hemp. The Edict of Nantes, granting toleration to Protestants was passed 1998, and revoked 1682.

THE RHONE.

Bastin.—The Rhone rises on the western side of Mount St Gothard, at an elevation of 6780 feet, and flows at first south-west as far as Martigny, then bending to the northwest, it enters the Lake of Geneva. After leaving the lake, the new turns south-west for a short distance, and then enters a rocky gorge known as the Perte du Rhone. where its waters are hidden by limestone rocks nearly meeting over the stream. The Rhone now flows almost due south as far as St Cenis, then taking a sharp bend to the north-west, it flows, with a winding course, westward to its junction with the Saone. This feeder rises in the plateau of Langres, between the sources of the Meuse and Moselle, and flows south-west until joined by the Doubs. This tributary rises in the Jura mountains, and flows at first north-east, until it is deflected southwards by Mount Terrible, after which its course is south-west until its junction with the Saone The Saone now continues its slow course southwards, and at Lyons mingles its muddy stream with the blue and rapid waters of the Rhone.

From the confluence of the Saone to the Mediterranean. the Rhone flows southwards, and receives on its left bank the Isere and Durance; on its right the Ardeche The Isere rises in the Sardinian dominions, near Mount Cenis: the Durance, in the Cottian Alps, and the Ardeche, in the Cavenne mountains

The Rhone enters the Mediterranean by four mouths. and forms a large delta, which has an area of about 2000 square miles The total length of the river is about 590 miles.

Owing to the rapidity of its current, the Rhone was formerly of little commercial value, but since the introduction of steamers immense progress has been made. It is also connected by canals with the principal rivers of France One connects the Doubs with the Ill, an affluent of the Rhine, another unites the Saone and Yonne. The navigation of the Delta of the Rhine is improved by canals from Arles and Beaucaire, the latter is connected with the Canal du Midi. The basin of the Rhone has an area of about 37,300 miles

Towns,-Martigny, Chillon, Lausanne, Geneva, Belley: Auxonne, Besancon, Chalons, Macon, Lyons, Vienne, Grenoble, Valence, Orange, Briancon, Avignon, Beaucaire, and Arles

Martigny stands upon the Drance, near its confluence with the Rhone. Here commences the road that leads over the Great St Bernard, as well as a mule-path to Chamouni and Mont Blane. Challon, a famous castle at the eastern extremity of the lake of Geneva, has become interesting through Byron's poem, "The Pusoner of Chillon," and is much vasted. Lausanne, on the northern shore of the lake, is interesting to us as being the residence of Gibbon the house in which he wrote the last half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," is still in good preservation. Voltaire, previous to his setting at Ferney, readed at a short distance from Lausanne, and Byron wrote his "Presence of Chillon" at Auchy, the port of Lausanne, on the lake

Geneva, at the south-western extremity of the lake, is noted for its manufacture of watches, musical boxes, and rewellery. Its trade, however, owing to the realousy of the French and Sardinian governments, is not very great Geneva has produced several emment individuals, amongst whom we may mention Rousseau, Casaubon, Necker, and his daughter, Madame de Stael; and Sismondi the historian The lake of Geneva has the form of a crescent. It is of great depth, and its waters are remarkably pure. The Rhone enters it as a muddy stream, but when it leaves it its waters are clear and of the finest blue Bellev is agreeably situated between two hills at a short distance from the Rhone A suspension bridge across the river connects France with the fine road leading into Italy by Chamberry and Mount Cenis Lathographic stones. reckoned the best in France, are obtained from quarries in the vicinity.

Auxonne, on the left bank of the Scone, is a fortified place. It has maunfactures of woollen, muchan, and hardware, and some trade in grain, fruit, wine, iron, and coal. Beennon, on the Doubs, is one of the strongest fortresses in France, and is well built. The principal branch of business carried on is that of watchmaking; it has also extensive foundines, tameness, and breveries: There is considerable trade with Switzerland. Chalons, on the Scone, is at the extremity of the Canal du Centre. The trade, for which it is well stanted, is very considerable, and consists in grain, wine, eattle, wool, timber, and coal.

The Snore is navigable here for steam-boats In 1273. Edward I attended a tournament here, which ended in "the little wrr of Chalons" Magom, on the right bank of the Saone has some manufactures of woollen, iron, and earthenwere it has also some trade in Burgundy wines and agricultural produce

Lyons stands at the confluence of the Ilhone and Saone. "Unlike Paris and many other French towns, which stand isolated, as it were, in the country, with ploughed lands and meadows, coming close up to the barriers, Lyons appears as the nucleus of a wast population, melting graduly by its suburbs into clusters of villages, which break up into smaller rillages, hamlets, villas, and manufactors" Lyons is the first slik manufacturing city in Europe; and employs in the business about 80,000 persons. It is admirably situated for trade, and exports silks, woollens, limens straw-bonnets, grain, chestanuts, and hardware. The principal imports are raw silk, wine, flax and hemp, coton, wool, and timber. Lyons has a population of about 160,000.

Frenne is pleasantly situated in a beautiful district. in the vicinity are some important lead mines. The famous Council, which abolished the Order of the Templars, was held here in 1311 Grenoble, on the Isère, is agreeably situated in a well-wooded district. It is especially distinmushed for its manufactures of kid gloves; and it has some trade in iron, marble, and timber. In one of the squares is a bronze statue of the Chevaher Bayard, who is interred in the city Valence, on the Rhone, is surrounded by a fertile country, which produces mulberries, almonds. and vines It is the depot for the wine, silk, and other produce of the south of France, and has six large annual fairs. Orange, on a small feeder of the Rhone, is distincuished for its Roman remains. At one time it was the capital of a principality of the same name, which was ceded to Louis XIV by the peace of Utrecht,

Briançon, on the Durance, is a strongly fortified place at an elevation of more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a passage into Italy by Mount Genèvre; and troops can also be marched from here on the 82 THE PO.

passes of Mount Cenis, St Bernard, and the Simplon. Avignon, on the left bank of the Rhone, is a decayed place. It has manufactures of silks and velvets; and some trade in wines, olive oil, and madder. Avignon was the residence of the Popes from 1305 to 1377. Petrarch resided for some time in the neighbourhood. Beaucaire, on the right bank of the Rhone, is well situated for commerce, as the river is navigable, for ships of modern burden, up to the town. It is the depôt of the French trade with Spain. Italy, and Africa. Beaucaire is principally distinguished for its great fair, which commences on July 1st, and ends on the 28th of the same month; about 100,000 strangers attend. Arles, an important town in the time of Cesar. has considerable Roman remains. Its situation is rather unhealthy, but advantageous to commerce, and it ranks as the fifth port in France.

THE PO.

Basin.-The Po rises at Mount Viso, and flows at first in a curve to the north-east, and is joined by the Dora Balten, which rises at the foot of the Lattle St Bernard It now flows eastward and is joined by the Sesia, and then making a bend to the south, it receives the waters of the Tanaro. This tributary rises in the Cottian Alps, and being augmented by the Bormida, joins the Po on its right bank. The next important feeder is the Ticino This stream rises in the neighbourhood of St Gothard, and after flowing through lake Maggiore, continues southward until its junction with the main stream. For a great portion of its course it forms the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont. Continuing eastward the Po is next iomed on its right bank by the Trebbia, and a little further to the east, the Adda, which drains lake Como, joins it on the left The Po now continues its course to the east, and empties itself by several mouths into the Adriatic. During this portion of its course it is joined by the Ogho and Mincio from the north and the Secchia and Panaro from the south. Its total length is about 300 miles

THE PO 83

The basın of the Po is well defined, and is bounded by the Northern Apennines, and the Maritime, Cottan, Granan. Pennue, Lepontine, and Rhestan Alps The plain thus enclosed extends about 250 miles from east to west, and has a breath varying from 50 to 120 miles. This large plain belongs to the Tertary formation, but the mountains which encloses the composed principally of primary and secondary rocks. The minerals are not important, but the soil is very fertile, and the whole district has sometimes been termed "the garden of Europe."

Towns.—Turin, Aosta, Ivrea, Casale, Vercelli, Coni, Cherasco, Asti, Alessandria, Locarno, Pavia, Milan, Piacenza, Como, Lodi, Cremona, Parma, Brescia, Garda,

Mantua, Modena, Ferrara, and Adria.

Turin, the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, stands on the left bank of the Po. in the midst of a well-cultivated plain. The staple business of the place is the manufacture of silk. Aosta, on the Dora Baltes, stands at the opening of two valleys which lead to the Great and Lattle St Bernard. Ivrea, on the left bank of the Dora. is picturesquely situated, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton Aosta and Ivrea are names mtimately associated with Napoleon's famous passage across the Alps. Casale, on the right bank of the Po. was formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, but its defences now are of no great strength Vercelli, on the Sesia, stands on the high road from Turin to Milan It has some manufactures of silk, and a great trade in rice, large quantities of which are raised in the neighbourhood.

Com, on the Stura, an affluent of the Tanaro, was formerly a strong fortress, but was dismantled by the French in 1801. It has some silk and woollen manufactures, and considerable trade, as it is an entrepôt between Nice and Tunn Cheracco, near the confluence of the Stura and Tunnon, as the place where the "armistice of Cheracco" was concluded in 1796 by which French troops were allowed a free passage through the Sardman kingdom. Att, on the Tanaro, is a very ancent town. It has some 84 THE PO.

manufactures of silk, and the vicinity produces a sparkhing white wine considered the best in Piedmont. Alfieri was born here in 1749. Alessandria stands on the Tanaro. near its junction with the Bormida. It was founded by Pone Alexander III. in the twelfth century, and is considered one of the strongest towns in Europe. The neighbourhood produces grain, wine, silk, and the finest flax. and Alessandria has manufactures of linen, silks, and wax condles. The battle of Marengo was fought a little to the east, on June 4, 1800. Locarno, a town of Switzerland. stands on the north-west of Lake Maggiore The lake extends from north to south about forty miles, with an average breadth of three miles Its water is clear and of a greenish hue, and it abounds in fish. The scenery around is varied and beautiful. On its shores are quarries of fine white marble Pana, on the east bank of the Ticino, was the ancient capital of the Lombard kings. In 1525 a great battle was fought here, when Francis I. was defeated and taken prisoner. Pavia has some silk manufactures, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Large quantities of Parmesan cheese are produced in the neighbourhood.

Milan, once the capital of Austrian Italy, is built on a beautiful plain between the Tiomo and Adda. It "stands in a sea of green trees, as Venice in a sea of green waters;" and is one of the finest cities in Europe It is the centre of the silk trade of Lombardy, and has considerable commerce also in rice, cheese, and books Piacensa, or Placentra, stands on the right bank of the Po, near the innetion of the Trebbia Under the Romans it was a very strong place, and afforded to them a secure retreat after the battles of Ticinus and Trebbia. Its chief trade is in agricultural produce.

Come is beautifully situated at the south-western extremity of the lake of that name It has manufactures of silks, woollen goods, and considerable trade, by means of the lake, in rice and silk. The lake is a fine sheet of water, and the scenery is sublime and beautiful. Steamers traverse it in all directions. Lodi stands on the right bank of the Adda, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. THE PO 85

The great article of trade is Parmesan cheese, which is plmost wholly made in the district round Lodi, and emplays the milk of more than 30,000 cows Napoleon grined a great victory over the Austrians here in 1796. Cremong on the left bank of the Po. has some manufactures of all: linen, cotton, and mustard. It was once celeprated for its violes but that manufacture has decaved Parma, the capital of the duchy of Parma, is cituated on a small river of that name, a tributary of the Po Brescia, on a feeder of the Oglio, is noted for its fire-arms and ironworks, but it derives its chief interest from the fine Roman remains found here. Garda stands or the lake of the same name the clive is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. Lake Garda is the largest in Italy and there is a good deal of trade upon it. Mantua is built on two islands formed by the Minero. and is surrounded with marshes. Its natural and artificial defences are so strong that it is considered impregnable. The trade, which is not important, is chiefly in the hards of the Jews. the principal article of trade is suk. Mantua was the birthplace of Virgil, Modena stands in a low fertile plain between the Secchia and the Panaro Ferrara stands near the south bank of the Po At one time it is said to have had a population of 100,000, but now it everywhere exhibits signs of decay. The house in which Ariosto resided, and the cell in which Tasso was imprisoned, are still pointed out Adria stands on a small stream between the Po and the Adige. It was formerly a commercial port of considerable importance, but now, owing to the mud brought down by the Po and other rivers, it is above fifteen miles from the coast.

RIVERS OF ASIA.

THE OBL.

Basin.—The Obi rises in the Altai mountains, and, flowing in a north-westerly direction past Barnaul and Tomsk, is joined by the Irtsh. This feeder rises in Dzoongaria, and passing through Lake Zaisus, flows north-west past Omsk, and receives the Ishim and Tobol. The Obi, after its junction with the Irtish, flows north-ward, and emplies itself into the Gulf of Obi, after a course of about 2500 miles. The area of the basin of this irrer is about 1,255,000 Square miles.

Towns.—Barnaul, Omsk, Petropaulovsk, Tobolsk, and

Berezov.

Barraul, at the foot of the Altai chain, is the centre of one of the principal mining districts of Siberia. Omd is the capital of Western Siberia, and has a population of about 11,000. Pethopaulosk, on the Ishim, is a strongly fortified place. Tobokh, at the junction of the Tobol and Irtish, is the largest town in Western Siberia, and the chief centre of its trade. Its population is 16,000. Bereou is the centre of one of the districts to which exiles are sent lixtuists is the centre of the other district. It has been estimated that 10,000 exiles enter Siberia annually

THE YENESEL

Basin,—The Yenesei rises in the Altai mountains, and flowing northward, is joined by the Angara. The Angara

assues from Labe Baikal, which has an area of 16,000 square miles. Into this labe falls the Selinga, a stream coming from the south, on which stands several important towns. From the junction with the Angara the man stream flows almost due north, and being augmented by the Upper and Lower Tungouska, empires itself by a broad estuary after a course of nearly 3000 miles.

Towns.-Krasnojarsk, Karakorum, Maimatchin, Kia-

khta, Selenginsk, Irkutsk, and Yeneseisk.

Kranagarsi, in the Alfan mountains, as a great mining centre Karahorum, in the upper part of the Scleings, was the birthplace of the famous Ghengis Khan, Mamadam and Kathlata are great places of trade; the former is a Claness town, the latter a Russian one. The trade between them is carried on by bartar only, the Russians exchanging furs, skins, leather, and ivory, for tea, silk, and porcelum. Sciengrash has considerable trade in salt. Tricited is the largest and best built town in Siberna, though the houses are mostly of wood. It is the capital of Eastern Siberia, and has a population of 18,000. Tenestal, a little below the junction of the Angara, is not a place of much importance

THE AMOOR.

Basin.—The Amoor is formed by two streams, the Chulka and Argun, both of which rase in the mountains lying to the south-east of Lake Bashal. The united stream flows south-east through forests of oak, edge, and pine, and at length reaches the confluence of the Songari. The inver now turns to the north-east, and is joined, on the right bank, by the Usur, which flows from Lake Kinka. The Amoor empires itself into the Gulf of Tartary, after a course of 2500 miles; the area of its basin is about 500,000 square miles

Towns.—The chief towns are Sagalien-oola, Kırınoola, and Nicolayevsky.

Sagahen-oola is a Chinese town of some importance near the junction of the Saga. Kurinoola stands upon a

branch of the Songari, Nicolayevsky is a Russian town of recent origin, but of great military and commercial importance.

THE HOANG-HO AND YANG-TSE-KTANG.

Basin,-The principal rivers in China are the Hoangho, or Yellow River, and the Yang-tse-Kiang, or "Son of the Ocean." These rivers rise in the central tableland of Asia, and, forced by mountains to separate, the distance between them at one time exceeds 1000 miles. But they afterwards again approach each other, and their mouths are not more than 100 miles apart. The Hoang-ho brings down large quantities of mud, which colours the neighbouring ocean and decreases its depth. The Yang-tse-Kiang is the larger of the two rivers, and has a length of nearly 3000 miles, it is the great commercial highway of China Both rivers are subject to mundations. The tide is felt up the Yang-tse-Kiang for a distance of 400 miles

Several important lakes are connected with the basin of these rivers The largest of these is Tunting-hoo. which is 200 miles in circumference, and supplies an important feeder of the Yang-tse-Klang. About 200 or 300 miles further down the river is the Po-vang-hoo, surrounded by picturesque and finely-wooded hills. The Tar-hoo, which hes south of the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, is still more beautiful in its scenery. The Hongtse hop hes between the two rivers.

The Great Canal of China commences at Hang-choo, and, running northwards, passes Lake Tai-hoo, crosses the Yang tse-Kiang, and Hoang-ho, and terminates at a point on the Eu-ho River. Its total length is about 650 miles The Eu-ho is navigable and unites with the Perho, which is also navigable, and thus there is water communication between Hang-choo and Pekin, across ten degrees of latitude.

Towns.-Pekin, Nankin, Shanghae, and Hang-choo. Pekin, the capital of the Empire, hes a short distance from the banks of the Per-ho. It has a population of about 2,000,000. Nankin, the former capital, stands on the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kuang, and is one of the pruncipal seats of the silk, paper, and cotton manufactures. Skangkar is the second port in China, and is the chief outlet for the country traversed by the Canal and the two great rivers. The exports are silk, tea, porcelain and cotton, the imports are principally opium, sugar, birds nests, and manufactured goods. Hang-doo, at the terminus of the Grand Canal, is noted for its silk manufactures. It has considerable trade, and the population is said to amount to 1,000,000

THE GANGES

Basin.—The Ganges rises from under a low arch called the "Con's Mouth," at the base of a mass of frozen snow about 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. It flows at first south-east, until it is joined by the Junna, which is increased by the Chumbil flowing from the Vindhya Mountains The Ganges now flows to the east as far as Rajmahal, receiving on the left bank the Gogra, Gunduck, and Cosah, and on the right, the Sone. The river now turns to the south and empires itself, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal. Its total length is about 1500 miles

The Delta of the Ganges begins about 200 miles from the sea, the part bordering on the sea is called the Sunderbunds, and is a track covered with jumile and inhabited by tigers and crocodiles. The valley of the Ganges, which belongs to the Textury formation, is exceedingly fertile and populous. In the upper part, wheat and other kinds of European gran are produced in aboutdance, while on the south rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar are the chief productions. The Ganges, as well as its tributaries, is navigable almost to the foot of the mountains, and the busy scene which it daily exhibits, together with the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, as not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world.

Towns.—Hurdwar, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpoor, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Patna, Moorshedabad, and Calcutta.

Hardwar stands upon the Ganges just where it enters the great plain of India. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and large annual fairs are held here, when animals from all parts of the globe, as well as goods from England, France, Arabia, Cashmere, and China are exposed for sale. Meerut stands on a plain between the Ganges and Jumna; it is an important military station, and here the Indian mutany first broke out Della, on the Jumna, was the ancient capital of the Mogul empire, and at one time it is said to have had a population of 2,000,000. carries on considerable trade with Cashmere and Cabool by means of caravans. Agra, on the right bank of the Jumna, was once a place of considerable importance. It has no modern edifices of any note, but some of its ancient structures are of great magnificence, especially a mausoleum built in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Shah Jehan, which is said to have cost three millions sterling. Campoor, on the Ganges, was, previously to the revolt in India, one of our most important military stations. It is painfully associated with the name of Nana Sahib Allahabad, at the junction of the Jumpa and Ganges, is an important military depôt, and one of the sacred bathingplaces of the Hindoos.

Benares, the most holy city of the Hindoos, stands on the left bank of the Ganges. "It is the great mart where the shawls of the north, the diamonds of the south, and the muslins of Dacca and the eastern provinces centre : and it has considerable silk, cotton, and fine woollen manufactures of its own." Lucknow stands on the right bank of the Goomty, a feeder of the Ganges It has a very picturesque appearance, and the scenery around is pleasing. Patna, on the right bank of the Ganges at its unction with the Gunduck, has no manufactures of importance, but large quantities of opium and saltpetre are produced in the neighbourhood Moorshedabad, on an affluent of the Ganges, has considerable trade, and some manufactures of silk and other fabrics Calcutta stands on the Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea. It is the great outlet for the basin of the Ganges, and exports opium, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, rice,

raw cotton, and raw silk. The principal imports are metals, manufactured goods, salt, betel-nuts, and wine.

THE INDUS.

Basin.—The Indus rises in Thiest, near the source of the Brahmapootre, at an elevation of 18,000 feet Is flows at first north-west through lofty barren plains or deep mountain gorges: then breaking through the Himalayas it turns to the south-west and is joined by the Cabool. Its course is now almost due south until it is joined by the Punjund, which brings with it the waters of five rivers—Suitej, Baas, Ravee, Chenab, and Jalium. The Indus now flows to the south-west, and at Hyderabad begins to form a delta, which occupies a space 130 miles in length and breadth. The total length of the river is about 1650 miles

The beam of the Indus is very fartile, but wants cultivation, and produces coal, timber, cotton, wool, silk, flax, salk, and wheat The navigation of the Indus is impeded by shallows and sandbanks, but a steam flotilit, consisting of flat-bottomed boats, is now being constructed expressly for the navigation of the river between Hyderabad and Molstan. A railway is also being constructed between Kurraches and Hyderabad, and another from Mooltan to Lahore and Amutsir

Towns.—Leh, Cabool, Peshawur, Cashmere, Amritsir, Lahore, Mooltan, Ahwal, Hyderabad, Tattah, and Kurrachee.

Leb, the capital of Middle Thiet, stands m a fine open rulley about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is an important centre for the trade between the Punjanb and China, and is a great must for the sale of shawl wood Cabod, on a river of the same name, has considerable transit trade. caravans proceed to Bokhara, China, India, and Persia. Pedancur stands on a fettle plain near the Khyber Pass. It is well situated for trade, and should the navigation of the India be improved, it will, no doubt, become an important entrepôt for the trade between India and Central Asia. Khyber Pass commences about ten miles west of Peshawur, and is about fifty miles in length. It has along the bed of a torrent, and is enclosed by precipies rising, in some places, to the height of 1000 feet. It was the scene of several severe conflicts during the Affighan war. Casimers is the capital of the state of the same name. This is one of the "hills states" tributary to Great Britain. The soil is very fertile, and the valley is celebrated for its fruits and flowers, especially roses. Casimere shawls are not in such great request as formerly

Amrusir, near the left bank of the Raves, is one of the first commercial cities in Northern India. It has considerable manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk, and is the great mart of the Punjaub Lahors, formerly the capital of the Sikh Monarchy, stands on the left bank of Raves to the south west of Amritsir. Mooltan, one of the most angient cities of India, stands on the left bank of the Chenab. It has some manufactures of silks and cottons, and considerable trade with the countries west of the Indus It was at one time a strong fortress, and fell into the hands of the British in 1849. Almost, on the left bank of the Sutles, has become celebrated from the victory gamed here by Sir Harry Smith, January 1846 The battle lasted three hours, and ended in the total defeat of the Sikhs Sobraon, Ferozepore, and Moodkee were also scenes of engagements in 1845-6. Huderabad, the capital of Scinde, is situated on a rocky eminence about 200 feet high. It has some manufactures of cotton and silk Tattah, about 130 miles from the mouth of the Indus, was at one time a prosperous and populous city; it is now a decayed place; with some inconsiderable manufactures Kurrachee, the princural port on the coast of Scinde, stands on a low sandy shore almost destitute of vegetation. The harbour is safe and commodious, and the trade is important and increasing.

RIVERS OF AFRICA.

THE NILE

Basin.—The River Nile is supposed to have its source in the Lake Nyanza, the southern extremity of which hes about 3° south of the equator. The principal stream flowing into this lake, so far as is yet known, is the Kitangulé. which rises on the eastern slopes of the Mountains of the Moon On leaving the Nyanza, the Nile is about 150 yards broad, and, flowing to the north-west, at as joined by other streams which also flow from the Nyanza. Sweening round to the west it is connected with a smaller lake called the Luta Nzige, and then turning northward it is joined by the Asua, which probably comes from an eastern arm of the Nyanza. Below this point the Nile flows with a general direction to the north west, and is joined, on the left bank, by the Bahr-el-Ghazelle, which has been traced as far south as the equator At Khartoom the main stream is joined by the Blue Nile, which was at one time considered the principal branch of the river. The source of the Blue Nile, as Bruce discovered, (1770.) is in Lake Dembea, which has an area of 1500 square miles. Below Khartoom the Nile receives the Atbara, and then for the remainder of its course-about 1400 miles-the river receives no other tributary. Its bed is narrowed in by rocky ridges which run nearly to its delta, with one break only. and this circumstance, combined with the heavy rains which fall in the upper part of its basin, causes the annual mundation of Egypt. About twenty-five miles

below Carro, the Nile splits into two branches which enclose a delta having an area of 7000 square miles. The eastern is called the Damietta, and the western the Rosetta branch. The total length of the river is about 3000 miles.

branch. The total length of the river is about 3000 miles. Towns.—Khartoom, Sennaar, Berber, New Dongola, Derr, Thebes, Kenneh, Caaro, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

Khartoom, the residence of the vicerov of Egypt, 18 a great rendezvous for slave caravans from the surrounding countries It has a population of about 30,000 Sennaar. now a decayed town, was once the flourishing capital of an independent kingdom Going down the Nile from Khartoom we pass in succession Berber, a great slave mart, New Dongola, a thriving town, Derr, celebrated for its dates, and reach the borders of Egypt, Thebes is noted for its magnificent rums; Kenneh is famous for its pottery, and Cairo is the largest city in Africa, having a population of 300,000. To the south-west of Cairo is the small town of Ghizeh, near which are the three principal pyramids of Egypt Damietta, situated in the midst of rice fields, is the third town in Egypt, the population is about 20,000. Rosetta is a neat town, but not of much importance. Alexandria, lying a little to the west of Rosetta, is the centre of the foreign trade of Egypt, and was at one time the greatest commercial port in the world. The present population is about 60,000 Aboulur Bay, where Nelson gained the victory of the Nile, (1798,) has a short distance to the eastward.

THE NIGER.

Basin.—The Niger rises, under the name of Johla, in the mountains of Senegambia, and flows north-castward to Thibuctoo. Then turning to the south, it receives several feeders, and emphase itself by a delta into the Gulf of Gunea, after a course of about 2500 miles.

Towns.—Sego, Jennoh, Timbuctoo, Sackatoo, Boussa. Sego is the place where Mungo Park first beheld the Niger (1795) Jenneh is the capital of a separate state, and the seat of considerable trade. Timbuctoo is a large town standing about eight miles from the banks of the river. It was formerly the centre of great traffic, and is still a considerable place. Sackatoo, on a feeder of the Niger, is an important town, with a population of 20,000 Here Captium Clapperton died, (1825) Bousse was the scene of Ningo Park's death, (1805)

THE ZAMBESI.

The Zambesi probably has its source in Lake Tanganviks, which is about thirty miles long, and from thirty to forty miles broad The river at first flows south-west, and is joined by the Leeba, which flows from Lake Dilolo Near the function of the Leeba and Zambezi stands Labonts, and thence southward to the junction of the Chobe extends what is called the Barotze valley, remarkable for its fertility A little below the confluence of the Chobe are the Victoria Falls, one of the greatest natural curiosities of Africa. These falls are caused by an immense crack in the rock which forms the bed of the river; and into this fissure the Zambesi, which has here a breadth of 1000 yards, pours its waters The river now flows to the north-east, and being joined on the left bank by the Kafue. is continued almost due westward across the coast range of mountains Below Tete, which is 300 miles from the sca, the river is perfectly navigable. Further down the stream is Senna, a decayed place, though once the camtal of the Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa. About thirty-five miles below Senna, the Zambesi is joined by the Shire, which issues from Lake Shirwa. This lake is about 200 miles long, and about 50 broad. A short distance to the north hes the Nyassi, of which very little is known. The Zambesi empties itself into the sea at Quillimane, after a course of about 2000 miles,

THE RIVERS OF AMERICA.

THE ST LAWRENCE.

Basin.—The St Lawrence receives different names in different parts of its course. It rises under the name of St Louis, a little to the west of Lake Superior, and near the sources of the Red River and Mississippi Between Lakes Superior and Huron, the river is called St Mary: between Huron and Erie, the St Clair and Detroit, and between Eric and Ontario, Ningara. Here occur the magnificent "Falls of Niagara," where the water, precipitated over rocks 150 feet high, amounts, it is computed, to a hundred million tons per hour. After leaving Lake Ontario, the river takes the name of St Lawrence, and flows in a north-easterly direction until it enters the Gulf of St Lawrence. In this part of its course it receives in succession the waters of the Ottawa, the Richelieu, the St Francis, St Maurice, and Saguenay The Ottawa is about 400 miles long, and abounds with islands and cataracts the scenery in several parts is very beautiful. The Richehen flows from Lake Champlain. The St Francis, which is also a right-bank feeder, flows through a district of extreme beauty and fertility. The St Maurice, or Three Rivers, has a course of about 200 miles ats banks are high and rocky, but clothed with magnificent trees Saguenay issues from Lake St John, and falls into the St Lawrence after a course of about 100 miles. The total length of the St Lawrence is about 2000 miles

The basin of the St Lawrence is said to embrace an area of 500,000 square miles, and to contain half the fresh

water on the globe The rocks are principally of the primary formation, the scenery is in many parts very beautiful, and important minerals are found in abundance. Gold, silver, lead, tin, and copper are found to the north of Lake Superior; iron is found to the northward of the Saguenay, and in the neighbourhood of Lakes Erie and Ontarno. marble also is abundant

Towns.-Buffalo, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Os-

wego, Burlington, Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec.

Buffalo, at the east end of Lake Erie, is a rising commercial town. A railway has recently been opened between this place and Goderich on Lake Huron, and by this means there is communication between Huron, New York, Boston, and Portland. Hamilton, on the southwestern extremity of Lake Ontario, is the seat of an active and thriving trade. Toronto is a handsome well-built town, with an excellent harbour. Kingston, at the outlet of the lake Ontario, has considerable trade In the neighbourhood is Navy Bay, the principal British naval station on the lakes. Oswego, on the south shore of the lake Ontario, in the United States, is a thriving place, by means of the Oswego and Erie canal, it is connected with the river Hudson. Burlington is a town beautifully situated on Lake Champlain. The south end of this lake is connected by a canal with the Hudson.

Montreal is strated on an island at the confinence of the Ottawa and St Lawresce It has important manufactures of hardware, cutlery, and sledges It is the uccound port in Canada, and has also considerable trade with the United States and with the Fautonie Bay Company. This company was established in 1670, for the purpose of trading in the skins of fur animals. Its operations extend not only over British America, but also over Cregon, Russana America, and the Sandwich Islands The trade is carried on by barter, the standard of value being a beaver skin; twenty of these skins are worth a musica. The company commands the services of 3000 agents, and gives employment to 100,000 Indians

Ottawa, or Bytown, is situated on a river of that name, at its junction with the Rideau Canal, which connects it

with Lake Ontario. The town is rapidly increasing, and in dependent chiefly on the tumber trade. It is contemplated to make it the future seat of government for Canada. These Rivers is situated at the junction of the St Maurice with the St Lawrence. It has considerable lumber trade and valuable iron-works. Quebec stands on a trangular piece of ground at the confluence of the St Clinaries and St Lawrence. It is strongly fortified, and has been termed the Gibraltar of America. Its trade is very extensive.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Basin.—The Mississipa (Pather of Waters) rises in the lake Hasea, a beautiful abset of water, about eight mules m extent, lying among pme-clad hills, at an elevation of 1300 feet. Just below the falls of RA Anthony, the Mississipa receives the St Peter's river. It then continues south, and receives in succession the Wisconsin, Iowa, Des Momes, and Illinous before it is joined by the Missouri. The Mississippi is here a river with clear blue water, and contains numerous islands.

The Missouri (mud river) rises in the rocky mountains at about the same parallel as the Mississippi, after flowing to the north-east it is joined by the Yellowstone united stream now flows through a fine open prairie, and turns south-east, receiving the Platte, Kansas, and Osage At the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, each river is about half a mile broad. The combined stream has the same width, but increases in velocity It now rushes on, constantly washing away its banks and changing its bad, until it is joined by the Ohio This tributary is formed by two streams which rise in the Apalachian mountains and unite at Pittsburg. Then flowing through a fertile and beautiful country, and having received the Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee, it pours its green waters into the Mississippi. This river now flows through a welltimbered plain, which increases in width as it approaches the Gulf of Mexico. The Arkansas, which joins the main stream on the right bank, flows through a dry sandy district Still nearer it's mouth the Mississippi is joined by the Rid River. The length of the Mississippi is about 4400 miles. The area of its basin is estimated at a million and a quarter square miles.

Towns.—Iowa Jefferson, St Loms, Pittsburg, Curcin-

nati, Natchez, and New Orleans

Ioug as a handsomely laid out town on a river of the same name Jefferson stands on the right bank of the Missouri, at the confluence of the Osage. St Louis, at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, is well situated for commerce, and is the principal western depôt of the American Fur Company Of late years its progress has been very rapid, its population at present will not fall far short of 100,000 Pattsburg is situated in the midst of valuable coal muies, and is the Birmingham of America Cincinnate is a handsome town, and has considerable trade by means of river, rail, and canal It has a population of 100,000 Arteles stands on the left bank of the Mississpui, about 300 miles above Orleans It is a great cotton mart, has oil-mills, and an extensive and increasing trade. New O. leans stands on the delta of the Mississippi, in the midst of a flat swamp. In spite of its unhealthy situation, the trade is immense. In 1852 the total value of products received from the interior exceeded £21,000,000, There consisted chiefly of cotton, grain, bacon, beef, coal, and hides

THE AMAZON.

Basin,—The Amazon, or Marnnon, is formed by the junction of the Tungaragus and Ucayah. The former rises in a small lake on the table land of Pasco, within saxly miles of the Pacific: the Apurmace, which flows into the Ucayah, rises ninety miles west of Lake Thicaca After the junction of the two streams, the Amazon flows to the cast until it empines itself into the Amazon flows to the cast until it empines itself into the Napo, Apura, Purus, Nagon, Madeux, Popuso, Xingu, and Tocantins. The Rio Negio is about 1600 miles long, and one of its bruches, the Casquiare, communicates with the Ormoco.

Between the junctions of the Negro and Madera, the Amnzon is about three miles broad, and its width gradually increases towards the sea. The Madera is about 2000 miles long, and flows through an immense forest. The head stream of the Madera, the Rio Grande, rises within three miles of one of the feeders of the Paraguay. About 100 miles from its mouth the Amnzon throws off a branch which encureles the island of Marajo * where this branch enters the sea it is called Rio Para. The mouth of the Amnzon is 180 miles wide, and her is the island of Cavana in the centre marking its carbines the island of Cavana on the centre marking its carbines for the Amnzon is about 4700 miles. The basin of the Amnzon methods are 2,500,000 source miles.

Towns.—Cuzco, Mato Grosso, Rio Negro, Obydos, and

Cuzco stands in a wide valley between the Apurimac and Urabamba, about 11,300 feet above sea-level. The houses are well built, and there are several remains of structures erected by the Incas amongst others, the fortress is especially worthy of note There are some manufactures of cotton, woollen, and leather. Majo Grosso, or Villa Bella, stands on an affluent of the Madeira. It is surrounded by plains which are annually mundated the principal trade consists in cattle and horses Rio Negro, near the junction of the river of that name with the Amazon, has some manufactures of cotton and tiles. Obydos is very regularly built, all the streets centring in a large public square: it exports cacao and cotton. Para is situated in the middle of a fertile plain. and is one of the best built cities in Brazil . the principal articles of export are cacao, caoutchouc, cotton, and timber

THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

Basin.—This river is formed by the junction of the Parana and Uruguay The Parana receives the Paraguay, which insess about fourteen degrees south lattice, and thos, through a swampy distinct called Lake Xarayes. At the town of Asuncion it receives the Pileonnyo, one of the affluents of which rises within three miles of the upper course of the Madeira Just before jou

I'The Parana rises m-the table_land of Brazil_about 1.20 cfflts from the Atlante_arm its_currer it separates Brazil and La Plata from Paragury. "From Correntes the united river, now from one and a ball miles to two in a sydigh, flows through a vast chunel, much broken by islands, overrun with trees, and subject to mundations? After receiving the Salado, the Parana separates into many branches and onters the estuary.

The Uruguay is about 500 miles long, and rises about seventy-five miles from the Atlanta: It flows at first west, and then south, separating the states of La Piata from Brazil and Branda Oriental: its principal feeder is the Negro. Its clear blue water may be distinguished from the muddy waters of the Parana for miles after it has entered the same estuary.

The estnary of the La Élata is 180 miles long, and about 130 miles wide at its mouth. The coast on the north is rocky, on the south, low. Owing to the variability of winds and currents, navigation is difficult. The total length of the river thus described is about \$24\times\$ miles The area of the basin is about 1,250,000 square miles

Towns.—Assumption, Corrientes, Santa Fe, Bajada, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video

Assumption, or Asumenon, is ill built, but has a healthy clumate. There is considerable trade in tobacco, timber, ludes, sugar, and Paraguay tea. great quantities of this tea is grown in the surrounding districts. Corrected is agreeably situated on elevated ground, and has considerable trade. Santa Fe was once a place of considerable trade and importance, but its prosperity has departed. Bejada, on the opposite side of the Parana, has considerable trade, and provisions are abundant and cheap Buenos Alyres, at the head of the estuary of the Le Plata, is built with great regularity and neatness "Almost every house has a garden before, and another behind, and many have balcomes, with lattice-work for containing shrubs and flowers." It has great trade, but the harbour is bad. To

the west are the pampas swarming with cattle, and hence the principal exports are beef, indee, skins, tallow, and wool. **Monte Fudos is situated on a gentle elevation, and is strongly defended. It exports hides, tallow, and beef and imports cottons, woollens, hardware, flour, wine and salt The climate is, upon the whole, healthy, and the surrounding country fertile.

THE EXD.





PHILIPS'

EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE.

ATLASES.

Philips' Comprehensive School Atlas

Of Ancient and Modern Geography, comprising Thirty seven Modern and Serien Anneurth Maps, constructed from the latest and best authorities. The Maps carefully printed in colors Edited by W. Hughes, P. R. G.S. Accompanied by a Consulting Index, carefully compiled. Wen and improved edition Imperial Sov., strongly half-boand, ros 6

Philips' Student's Atlas,

Comprising Thirty-eight authentic Maps of the Principal Countries of the World. The Maps carefully printed in colors Edited by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. With a copious Consulting Index. Imperial Svo , strongly bound in cloth, 7s. 6d,

Philips' Select School Atlas.

Comprising Twenty-four authentic Maps of the Principal Countries of the World The Maps carefully printed in colors Edited by William Hughes, FR G.S With a copious Consulting Index Imperial 8vo, new and cheaper edition, strongly bound in cloth, 5s.

Philips' Introductory School Atlas,

Comprising Eighteen Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, clearly engraved, and carefully printed in colors Edited by W Hughes, F.R. G.S. Accompanied by a Consulting Index New and cheaper edition Imperial 8vo, bound in cloth, 35 6d.

Philips' Young Student's Atlas,

Comprising Thirty-six Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, printed in colors Eduted by W Highes, F.R. G.S. Impernal 4to, bound in cloth, 38 6d.

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS,

Philips' Atlas for Beginners,

Comprising Turty-two Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, constructed from the best authorities, and engraved in the best style. New and enlarged edition, with a valuable Consulting Index, on a new plan Edited by W. Hughles, F.R.G.S. The Maps beauthfully printed in colors. Crown ourto, strongly bound in color, as 6d.

This favourite Attes, which is no see in most of the Principal Schools in Great Brain and the Colonius, only use all the Mars that are required by a Junior Clear of Learners, and may be used conjoully with any Elementary Book on Geography. It is, however, more especially designed as a Companion to Hugheo "Elementary Clear-Book of Modern Geography," every name contained in which work will be found in the Mays comprising this Atlas

Philips' Handy Atlas of General Geography,

Containing Thirty-two Maps, with a Consulting Index. Edited by William Hughes, F.R G.S. Crown 8vo., strongly bound in cloth, 2s 6d.

Philips' Young Scholar's Atlas.

New and enlarged edition, containing Twenty-four Maps, printed in colors Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G S. Imperial 4to, bound in cloth, 24 6d.

Philips' First School Atlas.

New and enlarged edition, containing Twenty-four Maps, full colored. Crown quarto, bound in cloth, is.

Philips' Shilling Atlas,

Containing Twelve Imperial quarto Maps of Modern Geography, constructed from the most recent authorities, carefully printed in colors. Imperial 4to, in illustrated cover, is.

Philips' Preparatory Atlas,

Containing Sixteen Maps, full colored. Crown quarto, in neat cover, 6d.

Philips' Preparatory Outline Atlas.

Sixteen Maps. Crown quarto, printed on fine cream-wove paper, in next cover, 6d.

32. FLEET STREET, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL

Philips' Preparatory Atlas of Blank

Projections.

Sixteen Maps Crown quarto, printed on fine cream-wove paper, in neat cover, 6d

Philips' Elementary Atlas for Young Learners

Sixteen Maps Full colored. Small quarto, in neat cover, 6d.

Philips' Elementary Outline Atlas.

Sixteen Maps Small quarto, printed on fine cream-wove paper, in neat cover. 6d.

Philips' Initiatory Atlas for Young Learners, Containing Twelve Maps, constructed from the best authorities

Imperial 16mo, neat cover, 3d; with the Maps colored, 6d; cloth limp, 8d, strongly bound in cloth, 1s

Philips' Atlas of Wales,

Comprising Twelve Maps of the separate Counties Drawn and engraved by John Bartholomer, FR GS. Beautifully printed in colors Crown 4to, neat cover, 6d.

Philips' Atlas of the British Empire throughout the World.

A Series of Sixteen Maps, with Explanatory and Statistical Notes, by John Bartholomew, F R.G S New edition, corrected to date. Imperial 8vo., bound in cloth, 33 6d.

Philips' School Atlas of Australia,

Comprising Maps of the separate Colomes, including a General Map of Australu, and Maps of New Zealand and Tamanua, constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, F.R. G.S. The Maps carefully printed in colors. Crown quarto, bound in cloth, 2s.

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS.

Philips' School Atlas of New Zealand,

Comprising Eleven Maps, constructed by William Hughes, F R.G S
The Maps carefully printed in colors. Crown quarto, bound
in cloth, 2s

Hughes's Training School Atlas,

A Series of Maps illustrating the Physical Geography of the Great Divisions of the Globe. The Maps carefully printed in colors New and enlarged edition. By William Hughes, F.R.G.S., author of a "Class-Bool. of Physical Geography," &c., &c. Medum folio, cloth lettered, 158.

The Training School Akhe ha not, atogether distinct in character from any of those previously described it. Incrusit of a series of Mays instruct in number designed to illustrate, on a scale of large area, and fin a kirtley takes and nuclabodian immuner, the leading features in the Typical Geography—Lat, of the World at large, 2 mid, of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the John Charles of Language (and the Language Charles) of the Morting of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the Grett Drumose of the Globe (untops, dest), of the Grett Drumose of th

Philips' School Atlas of Physical Geography. Comprising a Series of Maps and Diagrams illustrating the Natural's

Features, Climates, Various Productions, and Chief Natural Phenomena of the Globe Edited by W Hughes, F.R & S Impenal 8vo, strongly bound in cloth, 10s 6d

"," This Atlay is intended as a companion volume to Hughes's "Class-book of Physical Geography"

Philips' Physical Atlas for Beginners,

Comprising Twelve Maps, constructed by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S, and adapted for use in Elementary Classes. The Maps very clearly engraved, and beautifully printed in colors. New and cheaper edition. Crown quarto, stiff cover, Is., cloth lettered, Is 6d

** This Atlas is intended to accomping "Philips' Elementary Class Book of Phisical Geography."

Philips' School Atlas of Classical Geography,

A Series of Eighteen Maps, constructed by William Hinghes, FR G S, and engraved in the first style of the art I be Maps printed in colors. A carefully compiled Consultant index recompanies the work, in which is given the water is well as the ancient names of places. Medium quarto, bound in cloth, 5s

32, FLUET STREET, LONDON; AND LIVERPOOL

Philips' Handy Classical Atlas,

A Senes of Eighteen Maps, constructed by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.; clearly and distinctly engraved, and beautifully printed in colors. Medium Sto. cloth lettered, 25 6d

Philips' School Atlas of Scripture Geography,

A Series of Twelve Maps, constructed by William Highes, F R.G.S., and engraved in the best style. The Maps carefully printed in colors. New and cheaper edition, Crown 4to, in stiff cover, is i cloth lettered, is 6d i with a valuable Consulting Index, and strongly bound in cloth, 2s 6d.

Philips' Smaller Scripture Atlas,

Containing Twelve Maps, constructed by Wilham Hughes, FR G S.
The Maps beautifully printed in colors. Imperial 16mo., illustrated cover, 6d; cloth lettered, 18

OUTLINE AND BLANK ATLASES.

Philips' Atlas of Outline Maps,

For the use of Schools and for Private Tuition Printed on fine Drawing Paper Size—11 inches by 13 inches Three Senes, each containing Thriteen Maps, stitched in a neat cover, 3s

Philips' Atlas of Blank Projections,

With the Lines of Latitude and Longitude, intended for the use of Students learning to construct Maps Printed on fine Drawing Paper. Size—11 inches by 13 inches Three Series, each containing Thirteen Maps, stitched in a neat cover, 3s

Hughes's Atlas of Outline Maps,

With the Physical Features clearly and accurately delineated; consisting of Eastern Hemisphere—Western Hemisphere—Europe—Asia—Africa—North America—South America—Australia—The British Islands—England and Wales—Soci-land—Trial—Triale—Pasua—German—Triby—Greece—India—Palestine Size—21 melse by 17 inches. Medium folto, board in cloth, 7.6 dd.

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS,

Hughes's Atlas of Blank Projections.

Containing the same Maps as in the "Onthine Atlas," and corresponding in size and scale Size—21 inches by 17 inches Medium folio, bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.

Philips' Imperial Outline Atlas.

Size—II inches by 13 inches Printed on Drawing Paper. Two Series, each containing Twelve Maps, stitched in neat cover, is.

Philips' Imperial Atlas of Blank Projections.

Size—11 inches by 13 inches Printed on Drawing Paper Two Series, each containing Twelve Maps, stitched in nent cover, 1s.

Philips' Outline Atlas for Beginners,

Being Outlines of the Maps 10 Philips' "Atlas for Beginners" Size—10 inches by 8 inches Printed on fine Drawing Paper. Two Series, each containing Sixteen Maps, demy quarto, stitched in neat cover, is

Philips' Atlas of Blank Projections for Beginners,

Uniform in size and scale with the "Outline Atlas" Size—to inches by 8 inches Printed on fine Drawing Paper Two Series, each containing Sixteen Maps, damy quarte, stitched in neat cover, is.

Philips' Outline Atlas,

For Students Preparing for the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations in neat cover Junior Classes, 18 6d; for Senior Classes, 2s. 32. FLEET STREET, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL

EDUCATIONAL MAPS.

Philips' Series of Large School-room Maps.

With the Physical Features boldly and distinctly delimented, and the Political Boundaries carefully colored. Size—5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 6 inches Mounted on rollers and variashed Constructed by William Hughes, F R G S. LIST OF THE MAPS

Price Sixteen Shillings each.

THE WORLD IN HEMI-SPHERES. EUROPE. ASIA. AFRICA. NORTH AMERICA. SOUTH AMERICA. AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES. ENGLAND AND WALES. SCOTLAND, IRELAND. PALESTINE. INDIA.

Price Twenty-one Skillings each.

THE WORLD ON MERCA-TOR'S PROJECTION.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

NEW ZEALAND, by Dr.

Hector and Thos A. Bowden, B A.

OCEANIA, on a Scale of two
degrees to an mch, shewing
the situation of New Zealand
and the Australian Colomes
relatively to the shores of
Asia and North America,
with the intervening Islands.

Supplementary Maps to the Series.

SCHOOL WALL MAP OF THE WORLD, ON GALL'S
CYLINDRICAL PROJECTION. Drawn and engraved by
John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. Size—6 feet 6 mches by 4 feet
7 inches. Mounted on rollers and varnished, £7 5.
PHILIPS INDUSTRIAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND

PHILIPS' INDUSTRIAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES, with part of SCOTLAND, showing the Lines of Kaiway, the Seats of the Principal Manufactures, and the Dutracts of Mires and Minerals, distinguishing Canals and Nargable News, tracing the Tracts of Foreign and Coasting Steam Vessels, marking the Position of Lighthouses, &c. Constructed from the most authentic sources, and revised by Wilman Highes, F.R O S Size—6 feet by a feet 9 mehes. Mounted on rollers and varianshed, & 1 Sc.

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS,

Philips' Smaller Series of School-room Maps.

Size-3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches Mounted on rollers and varnished, each 7s. 6d

Eastern Hemisphere

Western Hemisphere Europe.

Asia. Africa. North America. South America

Australia. New Zealand England and Wales. Scotland. Ireland.

Palestine. Wanderings of the Israelites

The above are reductions of the large series, constructed by William Hughes, F.R.G.S., and are designed for use in Private Schools and Families They are clearly and distinctly engraved, and embody an amount of information not to be had in any sumilar series of Maps

Philips' New School Maps of the Counties

of England. Prepared express) for use in Public Elementary Schools, to meet the requirements of the New Code, the Physical Features are boldly delineated, and the style of Engraving is clear and distinct; the Railway System is a prominent teature, and every necessary detail has been carefully given.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. Size-5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 6 mehes Reduced from the Ordnance Survey. Drawn and engraved by John Bartholomew, FRGS, Scale-12 mile to one inch. Mounted on rollers and varnished, 16s.

LANCASHIRE. Size—37 inches by 54 inches Reduced from the Ordnince Survey. Drawn and engraved by John Bartholomew, FRGS. Scale 12 mile to one such. Mounted on rollers and varnished, tos. 6d.

YORKSHIRE. Size—37 inches by 54 mehes. Reduced from the Ordnance Survey. Drawn and engraved by John Bartholomew, FRGS. Scale—3 miles to one meh. Mounted on rollers and varnished, 10s. 6d.

CHESHIRE, Size—33 inches by 44 inches. Reduced from the Ordnance Survey. Drawn and engraved by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. Scale—13 mile to one inch. Mounted on rollers and varnished, 7s 6d.

STAFFORDSHIRE Size-354 inches by 54 inches. from the Ordnance Survey. Drawn and engraved by John Bartholomew, FRGS Scale—21 miles to 1 inch. Mounted on rollers and varnished, 12s.

. Other Counties in Preparation.

32, FLEET STREET, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL

PHILIPS

SERIES OF READING BOOKS

FOI THE IN

Public Elementary Schools.

EDITED BY

JOHN G. CROMWELL, MA,

Specially adapted to the requirements of the New Code,

80 pp , strongly bound in cloth.

. . 96 pp , strongly bound in cloth

FIRST BOOK—Fart II. 96 pp , strongly bound in cloth 0
SECOND BOOK . 160 pp , strongly bound in cloth 0
THIRD BOOK . 208 pp , strongly bound in cloth 1

PRIMER

FIRST BOOK-Part I.

FOURTH BOOK 288 pp , strongly bound in cloth ... 1 6
FIFTH BOOK 320 pp , strongly bound in cloth 1 6
FIFTH BOOK 320 pp , strongly bound in cloth 1 6
FIFTH BOOK 320 pp , strongly bound in cloth 2 6

SIXTH EOOK352 pp , strongly bound in cloth 2 2 0
POETICAL READING EOOK 352 pp , strongly bound in cloth 2 2 6
FIRST POETICAL BOOK , 160 pp , strongly bound in cloth 1 1 0

The present entirely New Sones of Reading Books has been propared with much care and labour under the personal supervision of the Editor, and it is believed everything has been done which experience in teaching could suggest to adapt them to the educational requirements of the present time

to adapt them to the educational requirements of the present time

The special aim of the Publishers has been to produce thoroughly good
and durable books: they direct the attention of Tweehers and School Mungers
to the strength of the sessing and firmness of the binding, both important
features, which cannot fail to recommend them for use in Elementary
Schools.

CLASS BOOKS, &c.

A Class-Book of Modern Geography,

With Examination Questions, by William Highes, F.R.G.S.
The Examination Questions are drawn from the result of much
to tuttion on the part of the Asthor, and will be
found to a few properties of the control of the
found to a few popular school use New edition, 1875 Foolscap
870, cloth, 35 64

* "Philips' Comprehensive School Atlas" is designed to accompany this work

An Elementary Class-Book of Modern Geography.

By William Hughes, FRGS This volume is abridged from the larger class-book, and is designed for the use of less advanced pupils New edition, 1875 Foolscap 8vo, 1s 6d.

"." Philips' Atlas for Beginners" is designed to accompany this work.

A Class-Book of Physical Geography.

With numerous Dingrams and Examination Questions, by William Hughes, F. R. G. S. This volume has been prepared for popular school use, and erhibits, in a clear and methodical manner, the principal facts respecting the Natural Teatures, Productions, and Phenomena of the Earth—New cition, entirely re unition and extended, with a Map of the World. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, 3s 6d

 γ_* " Plulips' School Atlas of Physical Geography " is designed to accompany this work.

An Elementary Class Book of Physical

Geography.

With Diagrams, by William Hughes, FRGS Intended as a Companion Text Book to "Philips' Physical Atlas for Beginners" Foolscap Seo, cloth, is

An Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic

For Schools and Colleges and Lecturer in the Mattoni Society's Training College, Battersea, author of "Mental Arithmetic," &c. Crown Svo., cloth, pp 160, 18 6d.

32, FLEET STREET, LONDON; AND LIVERPOOL.

Advanced Arithmetic

For Schools and Colleges. By Thomas W Piper, Normal Master and Lecturer in the National Society's Training College, Battersa, author of "Mental Arthmetic for Training Col leges," a.c. Crown Svo, cloth, pp 336, price 32. 6d.

A Class-Book of Inorganic Chemistry.

With Tables of Chemical Analysis, and directions for their use; compiled specially for Populs repraining for the Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class Examinations, and the Matriculation Examinations of the University of London. By D Morris, B A., Teacher of Chemistry in Laverpool College. Crown 8vo., cloth, 28 6d.

Bible Reading Lessons,

For Secular and other Schools. Edited by Thomas A Bowden, B A.Oxon. Foolscap 8vo, cloth. In Three Parts, each is

Bowden's Manual of New Zealand Geography,

With Eleven Maps and Examination Questions By Thomas A. Bowden, B A, late Government Inspector of Schools, assisted by J. Hector, M. D., F.R. S, Geologist to the New Zealand Government. Two parts in One Vol., Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 25 6d.

Part 1.—Containing the General Geography of the Colony, with a sketch of its History and Productions.

Part 2—Containing a descriptive account of each Province or

Bowden's Geographical Outlines of New Zealand.

Principal Division,

With Two Maps, and Examination Questions. By Thomas A. Bowden, B A Oxon Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 1s.

Brewer's Manual of English Grammar, Including the Analysis of Sentences, with copious Exercises, Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 1s.

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS.

Brewer's Elementary English Grammar.

Including the Analysis of Simple Sentences. Foolscap Svo., stiff cover, 4d,

Brewer's Outlines of English History,

For the use of Students preparing for Examination. Foolscap Svo , cloth, 6d,

Crawley's Historical Geography.

For the use of Pupil Teachers, Students in Training Colleges, and Pupils preparing for the Civil Service Examinations New Edition, by W. J. C. Crawley. Foolscap Svo., cloth, 2s.

DAVIES' SCRIPTURE MANUALS.

Designed for the use of Pupils preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. By J. Davies, University of London.

Uniformly Printed on Fooiscap Svo, bound in cloth. NOTES ON GENESIS - 1s. HOTES ON TOSHUA - Is

MOTES ON JUDGES . Is NOTES ON EXODUS . NOTES ON ST MARK 1s NOTES ON L SAMUEL IS NOTES ON ST LUKE 1s 6d NOTES ON IL SAMUEL IS 6d NOTES ON THE ACTS OF NOTES ON I. KINGS - Is 6d, NOTES ON II. KINGS - Is. 6d, THE APOSTLES NOTES ON THE GOSPEL NOTES ON EZRA - - Is.

OF ST MATTHEW- 2s MANUAL OF THE CHURCH NOTES ON ST. TOHN 2s. 6d. CATECHISM - - 1s. Uniform with above,

DAVIES' MANUAL OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, containing the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer; the Litany; the Ante-Communion Service; the

Order of Confirmation, and the Outlines of the History of the Book of Common Prayer, with a full explanation of the differences between the Old and the New Lectionary. Foolscan Svo., cloth, 2s.

32. FLEET STREET, LONDON; AND LIVERPOOL

Davics' Historical Manuals,

- Designed for the use of Pupils preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations,
- MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE DEATH OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR TO THE DEATH OF KING JOHN (1006 1216). Foolscap Stg. clotz, 2s.
- MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF HERRY III. TO THE DEATH OF RICHARD III (1216-1485) Foolscap Sao, cloth, 2s MANUAL OF THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF
- MANUAL OF THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE TUDOR PERIOD (1485-1663) to the accession of James VL of Scotland. 256 pp Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 2s.
- MANUAL OF THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE STUART PERIOD, to the accession of William III and Mary II (1603 1689) 160pp Foolscap 8to, cloth, is 6t, MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE REIGN OF CHARLES I. TO THE LN
- THE REIGN OF CHARLES L TO THE END OF THE COMMONWEALTH (1640-1660). Foolscap 8vo, cloth, is 6d MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM
 - MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II TO THE REVOLUTION (1660 1688). Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 2s
 - MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES I TO THE BATILE OF THE BOYNE, (1603-1690) Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 2s.
 - MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1688 TO THE DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE, 1714. Foolscap 8vo, eloth, is 6d.
 - MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM III TO THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III (1689 1760), and the Outlines of English Literature during the same period. Footscap Svo, cloth, 22 6d
 - MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III TO THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO (1760-1815 A.D.) Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 28 6d.
 - MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE (1760-1815), FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III TO THE BATTLE OF WALERLOO. Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 2s

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS,

Geography of the British Colonies

AND FOREIGN POSESSIONS For the use of Students in Training Colleges, Pupil Teachers, Middle-Class Schools, and for Candidates preparing for the Civil Service, Army and Navy, &c. Designed as a Hand-Boot to Philips' Alias of the British Empire New Edition, revised to 1875. By Rev John P. Faunthope, M.A., F RG S., Vice-Principal of St. John's College, Battersea. Foolscap Svo., cloth, pnice 28.

Hutton's Class-Book of Elementary Geology.

By F. W. Hutton, F.G.S. Extra foolscap 8vo., cloth, is. 6d.

Fones' Spelling Book for Beginners, With Memory Exercises. Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 6d.

Jones' Essentials of Spelling,

With Rules for Spelling, and Exercises thereon. Third Edition. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, is.

Lawson's Outlines of Geography,
For Schools and Colleges. By William Lawson, F.R.G.S., St.
Mark's College, Chelsea. New Edition, entirely rewritten and
extended. Foolscap Swo., cloth, 33 6d.

This work may also be had in parts—
PART L—THE BRITISH ISLANDS, 6d.
PART II—THE BRITISH COLONIES, 6d.
PART III—EUROPE, 9d.

PART IV.—ASIA, AFRICA, & AMERICA, 13.

Lawson's Geography of River Systems.

Foolscap 870, cloth, 12

Lawson's Geography of Coast Lines
Foolscap Syo, cloth, is

ċ

32. FLEET STREET, LONDON; AND LIVERPOOL

Lawson's Young Scholar's Geography

A simple book for Young Learners Foolscap Svo , stiff cover, 6d; bound in cloth, 9d.

Martin's Elements of Euclid.

Commung the Inst Sex Books, chiefly from the text of Dr. Simson, and ha selection of Geometrical Problems for Solution, to which are added the parts of the Eleventh and Twelfith Books which are usually read at the Universities By James Martin, Ilicad Master of the Endowed School, Wedgwood Institute, Burslem. Crown Sev., edoit, 3ed Sex.

Martin's Euclid, Book I..

With a selection of Geometrical Problems for Solution Crown 8vo, cloth, is.

Martin's Euclid, Books I. and II.,

With a selection of Geometrical Problems for Solution. Crown 8vo., cloth, 15 6d

Piper's Mental Arithmetic, For Pupil Teachers and Students in Training Colleges, containing

Rules and Exercises founded on Examing Colleges, containing Rules and Exercises founded on Examination Papers By Thomas W. Piper, Normal Master and Lecturer on Mental Antimetto in the National Society's Training College, Bat tersea. Foolscap Svo, cloth, 15 64

Piper's Introductory Mental Arithmetic,

For Pupil Teachers and the Advanced Pupils of Middle Class and Elementary Schools; being a Short Exposition of the uses of Mentil Arithmetic, with illustrative Examples, and a great number of New and Original Exercises By Thomas W. Piper. Fooksap Svo, stiff cover, 6d.

Rimmer's Architectural Drawing Studies.

Intended as a Simple Guide to the knowledge of Ancient Styles of Architecture. By Alfred Rimmer, with an Introduction by the

Architecture By Alfred Rimmer, with an Introduction by the Rev. J S Howson, D D, Dean of Chester Imperial 4to, boards, 2s. 6d., bound in cloth elegant, gilt edges, 5s

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, PUBLISHERS.

Taylor's Manual of Vocal Music,

For use in Public Elementary Schools, and adapted to the requirements of the New Code. Forming a Complete Guide to Singing at Sight By John Taylor, author of "A few words on the Anglican Chant," &c. Crown 8vo, bound in cloth, 1s 6d

The work may also be had in Parts-

Part I.—Theoretical, principally for Home Work, Cro 8vo, stiff cover, price 6d.

Part z.—Practical, for use in School Crown 8vo, stiff cover, price 9d.

Taylor's Choice Secular School Songs,

With an Introduction for the use of Teachers, on how to teach Music in Elementary Schools' Crown 8vo, stiff cover, 3d

Taylor's Child's First Catechism of Music,
Adapted to the Lower Standards of Elementary Schools. Foolscap
8vo., stiff cover. 2d.

Tablet Lessons

For use in the School-room or Nursery The Set, comprising 19 royal broadside sheets, in cover, with millboard back and wooden ledge to hang up, 3s 6d., the separate sheets, each 2d

Whitworth's Exercises in Algebra,

To Sunple Equations inclusive. With an Introductory Lesson on Negative Numbers For the use of Elementary Schools (Government Standards IV, V, and VI.) By W. Allen Whitworth, M. A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of "Modern Analytical Geometry," Ac. Foolscap Svo., stiff Cover, 6d; or bound in cloth, 9.

Worthington's Spelling Card,

For all Standards, a collection of One Thousand Words which are often mis-speit. On a card (5 × 7½ in) price id.

Worthington's Arithmetical Cards.

Arranged in Six Sels, each containing 24 Cards, with Sheet of Answers, adapted to the Six Government Standards. Each Set of 24 Cards, with Answers, 9d.

